B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 306 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,109
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
18th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

31st Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China, & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st „	KIDDERPORE*.	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

28th Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
20th „ 1926	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
1st Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
6th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	3083	17th Dec	30th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec	12th Jan
Shanghai Maru	...	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
Morioka Maru	T. Morci	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,300
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City.	Srinagar
Gojra		
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
B. V. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonam	
Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Larkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Basein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Multan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Broach	Muttra	
Bulandshahr	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpur	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nanyangnnge	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chanmore	Negapatam	
Cocanada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Ootacamund	
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehra Dun	Purnea	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Raipur	
Dhulia	Rangoon	
Dibrugarh	Rangpur	
Erode	Rawalpindi	
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Etawah	Saharanpur	
Ferozepore	Salem	
Farrukhabad	Sargodha	
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Gaya	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Thana	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin	
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain	
Jamshedpur	Vellore	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizagapatam	
Jubbulpore	Wardha	
Jullundur (City)	Yeotmal	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)		
Khamgaon		
Khandwa		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone, No. 42118

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR

PORTLAND CEMENT HAS BEEN RAISED

VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:—C. I. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, - - - - BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

On and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS of Hospital Experience. Salary Rs. 50—5—75. Quarters free. Apply stating age, caste, nationality with copies of testimonials to Dr. D. C. OZA, M. B B. S., Chief Medical Officer Morvi State.
A 24686

WANTED.—A B.Sc. with experience of research or an M.Sc. with research for a temporary post of a Lecturer in Chemistry on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 200 p.m. Apply to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A 24733

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of a respectable and well established Coal Company's Shares on pay and commission. Apply at once with copies of certificates and references to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24737

WANTED—Well-educated influential gentlemen, having good experience in Life Business to apply for Chief Agency on very lucrative terms including Commission and Salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS UNIQUE ASSURANCE, CO. LTD., Head Office, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 24684

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SPARE TIME WORK by a young and well experienced man, knowing typing, strong in English and correspondence. Business line preferred. Box No. 1148, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2363

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

FOR SALE or TO LET—A desirable PROPERTY, situate near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply Box No. 1145, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 24725

TO LET—Upper and Lower flats of premises No. 77, Motlibai Street, Byculla. Apply direct to SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 146n. Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2329

TO BE LET or LEASED—A fertile piece of land with Kalmi mango trees and three wells, fit for agriculture or gardening only ten minutes' walk from G.I.P. Ry. Vikroli Station on Thana Road is to be let or leased for 10 years. For particulars write or see sheth KARSONDAS VESSANJI, 9, Wallace Street, Fort.
C24571

TO LET for any community—Airy, and well ventilated FLATS of summit Bdg. situated on Tardeo, Forjett St., with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and 100 p.m. motor garages Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally, RUTTONSY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R2259

TO BE LET.—(1) Opposite General Post Office, Fort Street, big and small rooms for Offices, fitted with electric lights and fans at reduced rents. (2) Flats fo residence at Tardeo Road in Byramji Jeejeebhoy's cart with upto date conveniences for Parsis or non-Hindus and shops for hotel and other purposes. Rent reduced. Apply EXECUTORS of TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, Hummum Street, Fort.
C R2314

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Wodeve St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE-MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies simple and reliable ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2330

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR. 38 H.P. Six C. Magnet Dego Dynamo complete. Totally new. Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHARDAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting or let the same room and other Offices rooms in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALJEE, Receiver, c/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New Modikhana. Tele. No. 25846.
N R 2296

HOTELS.

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL, charges from 16th December, 1925, to 2nd January, 1926 Top floor Rs. 6/8/0 and ground floor Rs. 4. From 3rd January to March season Rs. 5/12/0 and Rs. 3/8/0 respectively per head per day. Apply MANAGER.
24646

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of this Municipality, which is permanently vacant on a salary commencing from Rs. 800 rising by annual increment of Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,250 with motor allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The selected candidate will be subject to the rules of the Municipality as regards fixity of tenure, travelling allowance and privileges regarding leave and leave allowances. The Municipality has a provident fund scheme, the subscription to which is compulsory. Intending candidates should apply to the President, Ahmedabad Municipality, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, etc., on or before MONDAY, 18th January, 1926.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
17-12-25
24699

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that One SHARE CERTIFICATE for 100 Ordinary Shares Nos. 199681/780 in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld., standing in the name of Johurmull Rungta, has been LOST. Anybody dealing with the same will do at his own risk. The Company has been requested to issue a duplicate.

MAHADEOLAL MUNGALAL
43/44, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
24731

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th December, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1925.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1925, to MONDAY, the 28th December, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1925.
C24531

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in India.)

REPORT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1925.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 7TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 28th December 1925 at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1925.

(2) To sanction declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.

(3) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1926 and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 17th December 1925 to 17th January 1926 both days inclusive.
C24603

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership carried on in the name of Messrs. MANILAL GOKALBHAI & CO., between us and Mr. HARGOVANDAS HAKAMCHAND is DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of December, 1925, and the said partnership will hereafter carry on business in the same name between us the undersigned and the said Mr. Hargovandas Hakamchand has no concern therein whatever. Any person dealing with him in connection with said partnership will do so at his own risk and on his account and we the undersigned are not responsible for the same.

MANILAL GOKALBHAI
SARUPCHAND LALUBHAI
24735

TENDERS.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF KUTH.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of kuth (Costus) roots at present in stock at the State Godown at Baramulla, Kashmir, to approximately 4,000 maunds together with the collections of the three years 1926-28 expected to amount to 3,500. 4,000 maunds per annum.

Forms of tender and particulars of the main conditions of the contract may be obtained on application to:—

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Jammu and Kashmir State.
Srinagar.

Tenders will be received up to mid-day of the 31st January, 1926.

(Sd) PIAR SINGH, Lt., Col., R.B.
Offg. Chief Conservator of Forests,
Jammu and Kashmir State.
24736

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONSIGNMENTS OF BONES LYING UNDELIVERED AT THANA

Invoice No.	Date.	Station. From		To	Wagon No.	Owning Co.	Containing.	Bones.
2	29-11-25	Kurduwadi	..	Thana.	4003	G. I. P.	Containing.	Bones.
1	28-11-25	Badnera	..	"	20027	"	"	"
1	29-11-25	Chalisgaon	..	"	20587	"	"	"
2	30-11-25	Vilad	..	"	30527	E. I. R.	"	"
2	30-11-25	Chalisgaon	..	"	20093	G. I. P.	"	"
3	2-12-25	"	..	"	20149	"	"	"
1	28-11-25	Pedgaon	..	"	40446	E. I. R.	"	"
1	30-11-25	Murtizapur	..	"	25561	G. I. P.	"	"
4	4-12-25	Chalisgaon	..	"	20947	"	"	"
5	6-12-25	"	..	"	21194	"	"	"
2	5-12-22	Badnera	..	"	2002	B. N. R.	"	"
1	6-12-25	Nandurbur	..	"	10260	G. I. P.	"	"
1	5-12-25	Tadavli	..	"	4892	M. S. M.	"	"
Inv. not	recd.	Kapodwang	..	"	6285	O. & R.	"	"
2	5-12-25	Godhra	..	"	5050	E. B. R.	"	"
6	10-12-25	Manmad	..	"	21164	G. I. P.	"	"
3	10-12-25	Badnera	..	"	34050	E. I. R.	"	"
3	10-12-25	Khandwa	..	"	20213	G. I. P.	"	"
1	14-12-25	Bardoli	..	"	34325	E. I. R.	"	"
2	13-12-25	Dandachi	..	"	3664	B. N. R.	"	"
3	15-12-25	"	..	"	2742	G. I. P.	"	"
1	11-12-25	"	..	"	4143	B. N. R.	"	"
1	15-12-25	Nimbora	..	"	20914	G. I. P.	"	"
Inv. not	recd.	Akola	..	"	3490	B. N. R.	"	"
"	"	Akola	..	"	46585	E. I. R.	"	"
4	10-12-25	Badnera	..	"	20675	G. I. P.	"	"

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised in terms of Section 55 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 that the above consignments of bones which are lying undelivered at Thana will be sold by Public Auction on behalf of the owners at Thana at 11 a.m. on the 15th of January, 1926.

D. S.-BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1925.
C24730

THE BHAGIRATHI STORES, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bhagirathi Stores Ltd., will be held at the Dariamahal Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 5th day of January, 1926, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual report and audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss Account up to 31st December 1924.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

Dated the 21st December, 1925.
By the order of the Board,
Agents:—
LALA KANHIYALAL & SONS.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December 1925 to 8th January 1926, both days (inclusive.)

WANTED.

WANTED—DRIVERS for Metre Gauge Railway Super-heater Locomotives. Apply with copies of testimonials to the LOCO and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, Jamnagar
24739

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAIKWAD GOLDEN JUBLEE CELEBRATION FUND.

It is requested to all subscribers of the fund to kindly send all letters and subscriptions to Dr. D. C. Talati, Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City. The cheque should be crossed and payable to Sheth Chimanlal Zaver Laxmichand, the Treasurer of the Fund. The Jubilee celebration will take place on 11th, 12th and 13th, January 1926.

i.e. MAGANBHAI P. HARIBHAKTE.
President.
24740

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE of the HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be REMOVED to COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Bombay, (near Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., Bombay), on and from 1st January, 1926.

N. DATTA,
Branch Manager.
94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
21st December, 1925.
24716

NOTICE.

I the undersigned SALEH MAHOMED HAJI ESSAC have retired from the firm of A. SALEH MAHOMED & CO. (Mulji Jetha Market) as from the 8th day of August, 1925, and ABDUL HUSEIN LUKMANJI ATTARVALA continues the said business on his own account and he is entitled to recover all outstandings and he is to pay all debts of the firm.

SALEMAHOMED HAJI ESSAC.

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Chief Agency of Messrs. B. PATEL & CO., of 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, for the Bombay Presidency is terminated with effect from the 31st December, 1925, and that anyone dealing with them in any affairs of the Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd., will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

Managing Director.
24738

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH ANNE DOWLING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Elizabeth Anne Dowling, widow of James Edward Dowling Ajmere, Rajputana, European, deceased, who died at Poona on the 12th day of February, 1925, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament, dated the 12th day of April, 1923, was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th day of December, 1925, to Lionel Edward Dowling, Dermot Michael Dowling and Blanche Anne Budgen, the Executors of the said deceased are required to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors for the above named Executors at their Office in the Central Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executors will proceed to administer the estate having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby called upon forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. LITTLE & Co., the Attorneys of the above named Administrators.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1925.

LITTLE & CO.

Attorneys of Lionel Edward Dowling, Dermot Michael Dowling and Blanche Anne Budgen the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Anne Dowling—deceased.

C24711

DON'T BE PUZZLED

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL

15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,

P.O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AGENTS Everywhere. Remuneration Rs. 50 plus expenses. Enclose Anna Stamps. SWARAJYA, Delhi
A R2320

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24712

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1924.

SHAVAKSHAW COWASJI DINSHAW ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

BADRUDIN AHMEDJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by The Commissioner of this Honourable Court at His Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate and lying and being at Mori Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,641 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93, 185, 188, 182, New Nos. A/129-16, A/13031, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Numbers 1/64, 2/64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West partly by the Oart now or lately of Dossabhoy Bomanji and partly by the Oart of St. Michal Church, on or towards the South by the property of the mortgagee Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5992, 5993, 5995 and Street Nos. 468, 469, 470 and 471.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,731 square yards be the same however less or more and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17093, New Survey No. 64 F and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by The Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the West and South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter thirdly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under G Ward No. 5999 (6) and Street No. 474 (E).

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,072 square yards be the same however less or more and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17141 and New Survey Nos. B/64, C/64, E/64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land, bearing New Survey Number D/64, and partly by Government passage, on or towards the West by Government land bearing New Survey No. A/64, in the occupation of Kharsedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff, on or towards the North partly by a strip of land belonging to Government beyond which is Mahim Mori Road and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. D/64, in the occupation of Vassanji Morarji and on or towards the South by the property herein before secondly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5999 (7) and Street Number 474 F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS & CO., Solicitors, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25, 27, 31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1925.

(Sd) R. P. PATEL

C24624 Ag. Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2208 of 1924.

KONDULAL KHUPCHAND ... Plaintiff.

Versus

BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Kurla, in the Registration sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, registered for land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No. 825; Survey No. 79; Hissa No. 3; Area 6 1/2 gunthas; Assessment Re. 1 and As. 6; S. Y. 787.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THATTE RANCHHOD DAS and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of Nov. 1925.

R. B. PATEL,

Ag: Commissioner.

24698

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1741 of 1924.

Bai KESARBAI, wife of Champsey Jiwandas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring Sixty (60) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 846, New No. 8011, and Old Survey No. 1871 and New Survey No. 2/840, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3333 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6186 and Street Nos. 214-216, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kazi Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Fakruddin but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, and on or towards the South by the property of Ghanchi Jacob.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill Sixty square yards, but on actual measurement found to contain fifty-eight decimal point seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 845, New No. 8010, Old Survey No. 1872, New Survey No. 841, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3334 of Bhuleshwar Division, and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6187, Street Nos. 218-220, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Miya Bin Fakru Miya but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fatmabibi Jitakar but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, on or towards the East by Kazi Street, and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 842-2955, New No. 8006, Old Survey Nos. 1873, 4371, New Survey No. 842 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3335 of Bhuleshwar Division, and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6188, Street Nos. 222-226, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a footpath and beyond that by Erskin Road, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Aishabibi but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, on or towards the East by Kazi Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

All these pieces are consolidated into one piece as shown in the plan filed with the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

C24599

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.(S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF TURKEY TOWELS, 1 CASE OF CAMEL HAIR BLANKETS, 2 BALES OF PLAIDS AND 30 CASES OF LADIES', MEN'S HOSE AND HALF HOSE, LADIES' HALFWOOL BODICES, VESTS, COMBS MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS, SWEATERS, COMBS, MUFFLERS, CAPS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Sulemanji Carimjee Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th December, 1925 at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) at their rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay the following:—

34 cases of Hosiery, Towels, Blankets etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Special X'mas Programme

'The Little Church Around the Corner'

WITH

Claire Windsor, Kenneth Harlan, Hobart Bosworth

and a Great Cast.

The Greatest Romantic Melodrama Ever Produced.

Harold Lloyd

IN

"Number Please"

PATHE GAZETTE

all the Latest News.

TIME

Daily 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

TO-DAY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY

KRISHNA FILMS CO.'S SOCIAL PICTURE.

KANGAL KEDI

OR

THE DOOMED SOUL

Stirring and sensational Social Story

Time and Rates as Usual

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road,

A BOON TO BUYERS OF

Cameras, Films, Plates and other Photo Materials.

Buy from US and Be PROFITED

SAVE YOUR CASH MEMOS

Who knows your number might be among WINNERS?

Our NEW SCHEME from 15th December 1925, to 1st February 1926.

Further enquiries from:—

DAVE BROS.,

Dealers in PHOTO MATERIALS

WATERLOO MANSIONS

Mayo Road, opp. Museum, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

AMUSEMENTS

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR, BARODA STATE

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,

TARDEO, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 31st December 1925 at 8 P. M.

NAND-KUMAR

A SPECIAL MATINEE.

FRIDAY, 1st January 1926. at 3 P. M.

SAUBHADRA

SUNDAY, 3rd January 1926 at 3 P. M.

DRAUPADI

RATES AS USUAL, and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER.

BETTER BABIES.

There is nothing that brings such a happiness to family as a bright, healthy child, and nothing causes more sorrow than to see a Deformed child, or to have one who is not healthy, as such child is a living disgrace to the family.

We have such facts before us, yet we neglect. Therefore, anything that will improve the condition of Deformed Children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any Deformity such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralyses, Cure Legs or any other defects please do not fail to call at our place, and will see how hundreds of Deformed children are attended to by us.

In addition to treating Deformed Children we take X-Ray Photographs in cases requiring same.

Our qualified Consulting Specialist has wide practical experience and enjoys the advantages of extensive studies in various subjects relating to Deformities.

From the 1st of January 1924. our House has been appointed by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council to treat all cases of DEFORMITY and to prepare ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES for all deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals in India.

For information, please apply to the Superintendent, Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY.

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY

DEMAND

ONLY

MORINAGA

"MILK CARAMEL"

A SPECIALITY

RUN TO

STOCKISTS:

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALLI & COMPANY.

115, BAJIPALA LANE. BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS:—

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd

Bata

"QUALITY SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES"

Gents' Oxford. Welted.

Black Box Calf. Rubber-Heel Rs. 10-15

Brown Willow Calf. ,, 11-15

Patent Leather. Leather-Heel ,, 13-15

State size and enclose an outline of the foot.

Dawar H. Kazi & Co.,

RETAIL SHOE-DEPT.,

255, HORNBY ROAD,

Post Box 106, ... BOMBAY.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Per md.	Dec. 26, Rs. a. p.
Brass, Germany	¾	57 0 0
Do.	1	58 0 0
Do.	1¼	57 0 0
Do.	1½	57 0 0
Do.	1¾	57 0 0
Do.	2	57 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Per md.	Dec. 26, Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	60 4 0
Do.	1	60 4 0
Do.	1¼	60 4 0
Do. American	1½	62 0 0
Do.	1¾	63 0 0
Do.	2	63 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchina Joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 9
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 8 0
Lead, Rangoon		28 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 to 2		55 0 0
French Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4		61 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

		Bombay, Per lb.	Dec. 26, Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No.	14½	0 10 6
Do.	No.	20½	0 12 0
Curriabhai	No.	12½	0 10 9
Elphinstone	No.	12½	0 10 9
David	No.	10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No.	10½	0 10 6
Trikamdas	No.	10½	0 10 9
Sattara	No.	12½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No.	6½	0 10 0
Light-house	No.	6½	0 9 9
Japan	No.	40-1	1 3 6
Do.	No.	42-2	1 5 9
Do.	No.	20	0 14 0
Do.	No.	32	1 1 6

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Ready:—21/3/6

Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/3/3 At 6 p.m. 21/3/0

Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/4/9 At 6 p.m. 21/3/9

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/1/0

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/3/0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Ready:—71/5/6.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/5/9 Highest 71/6/0 At 6 p.m. 71/6/0

Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/1/0 Highest 71/1/0 At 6 p.m. 71/1/0

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 70/15/0 Highest 70/15/0 At 6 p.m. 70/15/0

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/4/0

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/14/0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

The Municipality of Surat has decided to pay the teachers according to the Sapho-Paranjpye programme if Government gives half the grant.—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor is expected to visit Surat on January 1st and receive an address of welcome from the Municipality.—A.P.

THE VISWA BHARAT-LUXMI EXHIBITION, OFFICE,
COLABA COTTON GREEN GROUND,
BOMBAY.

The 28th December, 1925.

Dear Sir, / Madam,

Do you know that the Exhibition opens on the 31st of December 1925, at Colaba? Have you heard of the beautiful array of stalls glittering with exhibits of all colours and of the various amusements and side shows installed in the ground for your recreation? I trust you have. This is only a reminder.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) **G. SENGUPTA,**

SECRETARY, V. B. L. Exhibition Board.

P. S.—DO NOT FORGET PLEASE TO BRING YOUR CHILDREN WITH YOU.

BOMBAY RACES,

WINTER MEETING: 4TH DAY.

TEMPLEMAN LANDS A DOUBLE.

Poor and uninteresting racing marked Bombay's fourth stage and the facture of most favourites only accentuated the woes of the vast army of punters scanty fields ruled in almost every event, and little business was done at the machines. We are at a loss too understand why well endowed events should fail to fill. In the four meetings gone by four races have been declared void owing to lack of entries. Ite is certainly hard on the Executive who have done everything, in their power to make the season's programme as attractive as ever.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Maryland annexed the Victory Plate in attractive style and the fact that the gelding was a warm favourite made the victory a very popular one. It was an exciting race, Audlem, less fancied than his stable companion, Henri, led every while but on the post, Mr. Wadia's gelding assuring his superiority in the last few strides when Black used his whip on him. Townsend hustled Wasp from the start, but the chestnut could never help the stunning pace set. third place, five lengths behind Audlem being as near as he could get. Henri moved out slowly and was never dangerous.

A disastrous start characterised the Lingfeld Plate for which there were only four starters. Starboard was first away with big lead which he kept to win easily. George Phillips an odds on favourite, sufferetd at the barrier and he was never able to make up the ground lost though he did well to run Brasidas to a head.

Quitch recorded her second success this season when she won the Rous Handicap comfortably from Riverine. Mr. Heath's filly finished fast after lying in the rear until the final quarter. She should show to advantage over a mile. Coleby made a welcome reappearance in the track after an absence of many seasons. He demonstrated that he was not ripte for racing by settling in the rear after two furlongs had been covered.

The Lewes Plate was not without incident Charenas carrying the bulk of public money, bolted on the way to the starting post after throwing his jockey and took no further part in the race. Least fancied of the others, Rock Rose, a stoutly built filly by Rock Flint—Esparcette, made a start to finish job of it, beating Musk Rat and Gaybrook very easily.

Templeman brought off a nice double when his Cossack romped home in the Marine Lines Plate, fort earlier in the afternoon he had saddled Ravi another nice priced winner. At one time it looked as though Mozan would be returnted the winner but Mr Kazi's pony came up with a fine run near home to pass him by a clear two lengths Silver Thrush was tried hard, but a big weight had a lot to do with his failure.

Zulu all but did the trick again in Division I of tehe Borivli Plate. Under vigorous handling from Keogh he just failed to outstay Ravi who travelled fast in the final stretch to record a short head victory. Kanze raced with prominence and was placed third at the end. Faisal was fourth a short head behind. He has evidently had too much racing and might well be spelled for a while.

Keogh steered Hurehan to victory in the other division. First out of the gate he was never headed through in the last furlong Arab Prince tried hard to get on terms. Solomon's Song only began to race after a mile and he did quite well to finish a close third. Aftab is another probably feeling the effects of the strenuous racing he has had in the past week.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING 4th Day.

ENTRIES.

THE WINDSOR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. N A Kaz.'s Lucky Lad.
Messrs G E D Langley and S Askuran' My Lord
Mr. Eve's Night Watchman.
Mr. C N Wadia's French Briar.
Mr. C N Wadia's Castor Bridge.
Mr. R R S's Wasp.
Mr. R R S.'s Rabalto.
Mr. Kelso's Heron.
Mr. A M Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. Marquis' Starboard.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Joe's Luck
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishnakumari
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Brasidas.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE. Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Messrs. G E D Langley and S Askuran' Dickybird.
Messrs. G E D Langley and S Askuran' Hard Battle.
Mr. Eve's Footpedal.
Mr. Eve's Rock Rose.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. C N Wadia's Maryland.
Mr. J N De Souza's My Realm.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Green Islet
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Radha Piari
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey.

THE OLD YEAR HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Messrs. G E D Langley and Askuran's Wilmington.
Mr. C N Wadia's Churchetown.
Mr. V Rosenthal's Wooer.
Major A W Moloney's Ballyfare.
Md. R R S's Poet's Dream.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Radha Piari
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Lady Junior.
This race may be declared void.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Distance Furlongs.

Mr. N A Kazi's Ulster Lad.
Messrs. G E D Langlo and S Askuran' Longleat.
Mr. Eve's Be Careful.
Mr. J Reynold's Bridgman.
Mr. C N Wadia's Pandomarten.
Major A W Molony's Eze.
Mr. R. R S's Poet's Dream
Mr. Kelso's Dollarina.
Messrs. Heath and W Bird's Riverine.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Mr. C Vaz's Headstrong.
Mr. G D Shuttleworth's Kilindini.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Lady Junior.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Can Do.
Mr. A. Templeman's Love Glass.
Mr. S C Pepit's Belle Syme.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Abdulla Mana's Sahoo.
Major H Whitton's Prince Royal.
Mr. Oomer Sattar's Sinnan.
Mr. Eve's Some Surprise.
Mr. Eve's Trade Mark.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Hishan.
Messrs. M L Godse and G Kanji's Khataf.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Mahmood.
Mr. R R S.'s Zulu.
Mr. R R S.'s Kadir Hajaz.
Messrs. Heath and M Najmuddin's Hawam.
Mr. Heathe's Hatchel.
Messrs. H N Daver and B Merwanji's Zoolfakar.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Aleus.
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Dilawar.
Mr Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.
Mr. Meera Faras' Shahir.
Mr. Marks' Rex.
Mr. Pasheer Mahomed's Malikizaman.
Mr. H. Kadum's Mahir.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Hashash.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Silver Cloud.
Mr. M C Patel's Costa Rica.
Messrs. R H Gahagan and A H Mazandrani's Nassim.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ballard.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hyder Pasha
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Hazal.
Messrs. R Kashibhoy and A D Jairaz's Karikata.
Mr. A M Somji's Triumph.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Distance 1 Mile

Mr. Abdulla Mana's Jusseer.
Mr. T C Giocolas' Black Magic.
Mr. A D Contractor's Dawood.
Mr S B Contractor's Feroleshah.
Messrs. G E D Langley and A Geddis' Double Up.
Mr. H M Bharucha's Sutki Beg.
Dr. J E Bharucha's Howdah.
Mr. Mahomed Khalaf's Midhat.
Mr. S Mahalla's Aftab.
Mr. S Mahalla's Moosaad.
Messrs Sadoon Beg Shami and Fadal Beg's Faisal.
Mr. F A Banaji's Parrinshone.
Messrs. F A Banaji and S B Contractor's Sadak.
Mr. Eve's Raid.
Mr. Eve's Vin.
Mr. A Hoyt's Kannan.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Sana's Spring Rose (lat Shahin.)
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Kanze.
Mr. D Patel's Roumania.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Gazalan.
Mr Syed Navif's Najian.
Mr. J H Mashal's Cheque.
Mr. M R Patel's Nashat Beg.
Mr. R B Freer's Silver Cup.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Rehearsal.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Goolfahah.
Mr. Moose Faras' Hopeful.
Mr. A R Taha's Success (late Diwan.)
Mr. Marks' Vital.
Mr. M H Ahmedbhoy and Aga Cumberally's Kahmil.
Mr. E S Marcus' Victory.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Arab Prince.
Mr Mahomed Barooni's Navim.
Messrs. Yussuff Haroon and A A Ajam's Beauty.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumia's Collingwood.
Mr. A M J Talib's Weldon.
Mr. M M Kazas' Othello.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Tiger King.
Mr. Sheriff Ahni's Annis.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Naddas.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Witness.
Mr. Syed Amin's Hurchand.
Mr. J A Wadia's Tamaran.
Mr. S M Shah's Rifle.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arabian Star.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cheerful.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rami.
Mr. Syed Abdul Razak's Wahab.
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Mijrin.
Mr. Salim Sulleman's Saba-ul-Kheir.
Mr. Khalil Esmail's Budder.
Mr. Sabri Mula Abid's Watchmaker.
Mr. Saleh Tokmachi's Little Joker.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Jadran.
Mr. Mahomed Awad's Riyak.
Mr. A S Bassam's Kowkak.
Mr. H Chhotalal's Nevermind.
Mr. Yasim Hamadi's Moonfak.
Mr. Ebrahim Gussor's Natak.
Mr. Rashid Saleh's Goorjee.
Mr. Rashid Saleh's Tabseen Beg.
Mr. Rashid's Saleh's Sham.
Mr. S S Khooba's Mahfouz.
H H The Mir of Khairpur's Moostashar.
Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's Amara late Wafi.
Mr. A Khan's Solomon's Song.
Messrs. H A Munsoor and H A Kawachi's British India.
Messrs. S H Habib and Sassan Hamza's Namoos.
Mr. N P Fernandez's Bon Voyage.

URDU CONFERENCE AT ALIGARH.

NEED FOR DEVELOPING LITERATURE

ALIGARH, Dec. 25.

The programme of the Jubilee week commenced with the Urdu Conference presided over by Nawab Sardar Yar Jung of Hyderabad. More than three thousand guests were present. The burden of the presidential address was to emphasise the desirability of cultivating a right taste for Urdu literature and deprecate the fusion of politics into literature.

Moulvi Muktada Khan Sherwani in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee set out some proposals for the development of Urdu particularly with regard to the compilation of Urdu Encyclopaedia and introduction of Urdu as medium of instruction for the Muslim University. Afterwards Nawab Sardar Yar Jung, President defining literature as the instrument of inculcating the message of love and brotherhood dwelt upon the different view-points among various communities and pointed out that with all the existing differences they were united with one common bond of literature. He deplored the want of determination on the part of Mussalmans to move in the matter. According to him conferences and meetings achieved very little in the direction of developing literature. What was required was a firm determination and fidelity to advance the cause of Urdu literature. He refused the popular notion that the literature was confined only to the unoccupied persons and in support of his contention he instanced examples of Akber and Babar who in spite of being great and busy men had literary taste.

Two resolutions expressing thanks to H. E. H. the Nizam and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for their patronage to Urdu language were put from the chair and passed unanimously.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 26.

The last sitting of the Urdu Conference was devoted to the discussion of a number of resolutions which were passed after some discussion. The first resolution was to the effect that in the opinion of the Conference, Urdu being a common language of India was the best means of restoring Hindu-Muslim unity, and the Conference expressed the hope that Hindu brethren would participate in a joint conference to arrive at an amicable settlement of the question.

The next resolution asked the Government of India to recognise Urdu as a common language of India, in order to restore happy relations between Hindus and Muslims and the Government, and the governed.

The third resolution recommended to the Governments of Behar, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay to extend to Mussalmans the right of filing their pleadings and petitions in the Urdu script throughout the courts of their provinces.—

RECEPTION TO MUSLIM LEADERS AT ALIGARH.

ALIGARH, Dec. 25.

A very grand reception was accorded to Sir Abdul Qum, President-elect, All-India Mohammadan Educational Conference, Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the members of the Afghan Delegation to-day at the railway station. Sir Mohammil Ullah Khan Sahibzada Aftabahmad Khan, Dr. Ziauddin, Professors, University Corps, boys scouts and a large number of students and guests were present on the railway station. They were profusely garlanded and lustily cheered and were taken in a grand procession to the Jubilee pandal.—A. P.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM IN ALIGARH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 26.

A grand reception was accorded to Sir Abdur Rahim, President elect of the All India Muslim League last night at 10 p.m. at the railway station, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and a large number of students, vakils and guests were present. Sir Abdur Rahim was garlanded, warmly cheered by all those present and was then taken to the residence of Dr. Ziauddin.

EXHIBITIONS AT ALIGARH.

ALIGARH, Dec. 26.

The industrial and educational exhibitions in connection with the Muslim University Jubilee celebrations were opened on Friday, by Mr. Jinnah, as Nawab Bahadur Nawabali Choudhry and Hon. Nawab Jhazari were unable to attend. The exhibitions covered a wide range of exhibits of both educational and industrial value. The chief feature of the industrial exhibition was the demonstration section where several Indian industries were represented. The exhibition, it is believed, will serve a very useful purpose in connection with the University technological scheme.—A.P.

EAST AND WEST.

MILITANT TRADE UNIONISM.

A VISITOR FROM MOROCCO.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The general attitude towards "Labour," outside of the ranks of that class of Society, is rapidly developing into an implacable hatred, more suggtstive of 1825 than of 1925. The contention of the "reds,"—that they have not created class war, but that a class war already exists,—is continually being proved by events. The anti-reds and pro-blacks (admirers and would-be imitators of Duce Muscolini) naturally "answer up," and say that there would be no anti-Labour feeling, if Labour did not organise, resistance, interference, insubordination and aggressiveness. The press feeds this attitude; both the attitude of the anti-Labour vituperation, and that of indignant protest against Labour intrigues.

THE ORDINARY MAN.

The average "man in the street" is, we are convinced, no conscious party to the very disingenuous campaign in the Press, which seeks to fasten on the Labour class the responsibility for "stirring up" class hatred, and the responsibility for all disputes as to employment, wages and the control of industrial conditions. The said average citizen is quite capable of perceiving that the state of Society is not right, even if he is unwilling to try to amend it. He can often see the evidences around him of the rapacity and heartlessness of profit-making enterprise; even if he has no direct interest in opposing it. The Press, however, even on such a man, exercises the irresistible influence of the dripping of water on a stone. Eventually the entire mass of the non-Labour public accepts or tacitly adopts the Press view.

TINCTURED VIEWS.

And the Press view is the views of the display advertisers, of the employers who maintain the "Situations Vacant" columns, the capitalists who advertise their banks or buy the technical supplements. The Press view is the view of the moneyed men who support the Tory Party, or of the moneyed-men who support the Liberal party. We shall soon be able to add, the moneyed men who support the Labour Party, for that party is rapidly supplanting the Liberal party as a banner for putting aspiring those sons of the upper classes into Parliament who cannot await the slow processes of Tory promotion. Where the Press more or less reflects opinions and maintains an attitude independent of the spirit as and attitude of the privileged classes, it is because its maintenance depends more on democratic support than on advertisements, or a circulation in the manufacturing, commercial or financial world. It is consequently a weak and scanty Press, and its influence on the general mass of public opinion," so called, is comparatively slight.

A LIGHTNING STRIKE.

In this bitterly cold weather, and in a time of very great unemployment, 2,500 workmen in the overhauling shops of the "London General" Omnibus Company have gone out on strike. The dope press naturally attributes to damnable perversity, paid agitation and red propaganda from Moscow, this insane upheaval over "the transfer of one employee." The sceptical reader will, here and here, wonder why two thousand five hundred men will turn out of a job (comparative) "comfort," because of one man. Others will experience an unwilling throb of admiration for any crowd that can show such a spirit of comradeship, which in less hated circles is applauded as "esprit de corps." And what are the facts?

A CLASH OF INTERESTS.

Militant trade unionism does not confine itself to the enrolment of men and women in societies, or the entrusting of all their interests to central officials. Modern shop organisation includes the formation of shop committees and the appointment and recognition of shop stawards, flow collectors and so on, to watch over the interests of the members and to hold them together for the Union. By employers or employers' officials who are intent on the reduction or destruction of organised influence, these are regarded as pernicious institutions. In the "General" Omnibus Co.'s depot, they are called "ringleaders in call-canny (willfully loitering) methods that restricted output". They discharged 16 men at their coach factory at Chiswick, and when protests and negotiations followed, they continued their acts, reducing a committee—man from one job to an inferior job and thus removing him from his work mates. The rest of the men thereupon supported this man, asked for his reinstatement, and on refusal, struck work to the number of 1,260. This caused a total stoppage of 2,500 employees. This "lightning" strike is not privolous or unofficial; and there is I might add, no evidence that it was ordered by Moscow. Such solidarity is remarkable, in view of the bad state of the Labour market and the vile antagonism to workers who work honestly and actively in defence of their class. Many a one of that militant type, especially if he be no longer in his "first youth," has found himself permanently "on the scrap heap," as a result of organised class action against him. All hail to the brave, who dare all for their fellows interests, which are their own.

TURKISH LABOUR PROPOSALS.

The current issue of "Industrial and Labour Information" (organ of the International Labour Office, one of the League sideshows set up by the operation of the Versailles Treaty) gives a very interesting description of Turkish Labour conditions as brought out by proposed new legislation in Turkey. Turkey is not a member of this "international" organisation created by Governments; but the office corresponds with the Angora administration. The Turkish authorities provided the particulars of a bill for the creation of a complete industrial code. It contains several provisions of an advanced character. There are two observations to be made on this. First, it is to be hoped that this proposal will not share the fate of the earlier proposals for advanced legislation on labour conditions, and, after their being welcomed everywhere, be carried no further. Secondly,—if the proposed limitation of work in mines to six a day bank to bann, including an hour of rest and time for prayers, can alter the horrible conditions prevailing in the Zunguldak area, a great blot will be removed from Turkish industrial reputation.

A GOOD STEP FORWARD.

Presuming that the Bill is adopted, hours of labour in mines and other underground occupations will be six per day without over time pay, which is to be "time and a half" and is regulated by the terms of the Bill. In other callings a legal ten hours day is instituted; without power to raise the hours where now below ten. Child labour will be prohibited under 18 in mines, or under 12 in other places of employment.

There has appeared in Turkey a publication "The Echo of Turkey" published at Angora and with offices at 19 Eski Posta Han, Rua Medresse. Galata, Constantinople. If not an official publication of the Government, its locate and the distinguished direction of its editor Rechad Noury Bey assure the correctness and inspired contact of its information. It is a weekly organ at Pts 12 per copy; and there is an English edition. Foreign subscriptions are at the rate of 800 piastres per annum.

In the course of an article by the Editor on the "Anniversary" of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic, we read words strange and portentous. Similar language is contained in the verbatim report of Mustafa Kemal's speech in the Grand Assembly on Nov. 1st. Turkey has broken with the past; and, beyond her devotion to purely Turkish nationalism she is replacing the typical and characteristic antique by nothing Oriental, nothing typical and characteristic. With enthusiasm and joy she adopts every thing which has the stamp of Western Civilisation. This is a severe blow to many westerners who have passed their lives in a fierce propaganda condemnatory of the rickety decaying structure of Western civilisation.

A VISITOR FROM MOROCCO.

A gentleman has arrived here, by name Sidi Moustapha el Arussi, who introduces himself as having been secretary to Mulai Yusuf, Sultan of Morocco; but, he declares, he has gone over to the Riffi cause, and apparently wants to get in touch with the pro-Riffians here. He called on me, and although I have so far been unable to see him, I have invited him to come to the Riff Committee and say anything he desires to say.

Meanwhile a very disconcerting thing happens. I receive a note from the Chairman to say that the gentleman has seen him and borrowed money to help pay his hotel bill, etc. until "his remittance arrives from Morocco." This news reminds us that this gentleman appeared upon the scene totally unannounced, and (so far) without any proofs of representative character. I must say that I regard on application for "loans", especially at the very outset, as the last thing that should be tolerated. The Riff Committee itself is starving and immobilised for money for current and propaganda expenditure, and it is quite wrong to give anyone, even if honest, the impression that we can support him in staying at the showy Regent Palace Hotel on the prospect of a problematical remittance.

ENVOYS AND THEIR PAY.

We had in England some years back two envoys who were known to us, and members of the family of the Riffi chief, yet they never received the daily expected remittances from their Government. Mrs. Arnall Senior never recovered her expenditure upon them, and we ourselves expensed the greater part of a small fund for Relief in the Riff upon their personal requirements. Now it is not likely that a gentleman like our unheralded visitor will be provided by post with funds from the Riff, if he was not so provided before he started. We doubt if he is any sort of accredited envoy. The Riff State is not without money. When it withholds it (even in the case of recognised men) we think it is because the person asking for money is regarded by Si'Muhummad as not engaged on official work at the time. Personally I have been unable to recommend any actions, or any individuals, as proper for the payment of this gentleman's bill.

NEW DELHI

A COLOSSAL FAILURE.

DR. GOUR INTERVIEWED.

The following interview which our representative had with Dr. Gour, M.L.A., of Nagpur on Indian Art generally and the New Delhi will be read with interest:—

Q.—What are your views on Indian Art? How can it be developed by well-planned efforts?

A.—I think there is a great future for Indian Art, but most of it is at present in its decadence. In order to develop it, we must take concerted action. I would suggest the foundation of chairs of Indian Arts in all the Universities of India. Fine Art is, of course, allied to music. The two go together. There cannot be fine art without music or music without fine art. The beauty of sight and sound add to the harmony of life. They sweeten our lives. A national movement directing and developing Indian Art is, therefore, necessary, I should suggest the formation of an Indian Society of Arts so that persons interested in fine arts may concentrate their work and make suggestions for the improvement of Indian Arts. No art can develop unless it is brought down to the market place. I would, therefore, suggest continued planning of artistic buildings and the publication of those plans for the public. Municipalities must be requested to use their good offices to encourage the construction of beautiful buildings adopting the designs of the Central Committee as far as possible. In the continent of Europe we have the Art Unions which have greatly developed the fine arts. I would suggest the formation of art unions in this country.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

Q.—Do you approve of the Prize of Delhi Scheme?

A.—I am in favour of the Prize of Delhi Scheme. I am glad that the Hon. Mr. Setlna made himself responsible for the resolution in the Council of State to which the Government stand committed. Pressure of public opinion is now required to make it a success.

Q.—Do you think it essential that the present isolation between the provinces in the matter of Art should be destroyed?

A.—Art can never be provincialized. It must remain an All-India question, and all the artistic efforts in the provinces should be co-ordinated and focussed at a central place like Delhi.

NEW DELHI BUILDINGS.

Q.—What do you thing of the New Capital Buildings at Delhi?

A.—I have already had my say on this subject in the Legislative Assembly. I do not think that Delhi has at all been well planned, much less planned upon artistic lines. As the people are aware, Delhi is a large plain surrounded on the West by a fine ridge which runs from north to south. A portion of this ridge is now the haunt of the jackals. I am referring to the ridge next to the Viceregal Lodge the crest of which is being fast dismantled by the vandalism of the P. W. D. and the road builder who are using its fine stone by crushing it into kitty for metalling the roads below. The whole of this ridge should have been preserved and a fancier town with the permanent public buildings such as the Parliament House, the Palace of Justice, the University and the Viceregal Lodge built upon the ridge. It would have added considerably to the beauty of Delhi. The whole city has been constructed with roads running north to south, whereas the prevailing breeze there, as well as elsewhere, is south-west and north-east. No account has been taken of this fact, with the result that the town will be ill-ventilated, as the breeze will not have the same free flow which it would have had if the roads had been running from east to west. The houses in Delhi are not only inartistic but cube-like, monotonous, ill-built, uncomfortable and from the climatic point of view uninhabitable. Very few houses have porches; the majority of them have no verandahs.

"PLASTER AND DAUB."

They are all single-storied, and low-roofed with the result that in the hot weather they will be hotter than the mud houses of the poor; in the rains, they will let in all the rains; and in winter there is nothing to shut out the biting cold. The fine bricks which are available in Delhi have been coated with plaster and daub which add to the annual recurring expenditure of white washing running into several lakhs of rupees. It does not add one bit to the beauty of the buildings of whitened sculptures, uniform in their design and monotonous in their bulk. Such is New Delhi. The place has been levelled at great expense, I understand it has cost a crore of rupees to level the place.

INCREASED DISTANCE WITHOUT BEAUTY.

An artificial reservoir has been constructed in front of the Secretariat whereas a natural canal from the Jumna would have been a more useful ornament. I do not think the Viceregal Lodge buildings at the back of the Secretariat will be an improvement upon the gubernatorial lodges in smaller places than Delhi. The Secretariat itself has no frontage to boast of. I have seen finer Secretariat buildings like those in Calcutta and Rangoon, and I really do not know why those designs were not copied in Delhi. I do not much fancy the Parliament House which is said to be a replica of Parthenon. It might be a fine "historic monument" but it does not look imposing or in keeping with the architecture of its colossal neighbour, the Secretariat. I much prefer the architecture of the temporary Secretariat in old Delhi. Members of the Legislature bitterly complained to me that they cannot find their way about on account of the interruption of the roads by circusses which are most bewildering. I do not know why the authorities considered it necessary. They increase the distance but do not add to the beauty or amenities of the Imperial Capital.

ENGLISH DECORATOR.

Q.—Have you heard about the decorator from England?

A.—Yes. I have heard about the decorator. He will probably decorate the buildings from furniture obtained from Naples. The people ought to read in this connection Lord Curzon's fine speech on the cultivation of Indian fine arts. I should much prefer if Indian decorators were employed to add at least an oriental finish to an occidental building.

Q.—Do you think it possible that one unfamiliar with Indian conditions could "correlate the arts and crafts" of India within a period of two and a half months?

A.—The question answers itself. I think there is a great future for Indian architecture, a great deal more than the greatest enthusiast can dream of; but it requires sustained effort on the part of the few who take interest in the subject.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

Q.—Do you remember the words of Lord Reading when he made a speech at the Delhi University convocation and referred to art as supplementing history?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think that the new building you are thinking about for the University of Delhi will be Indian in design and treatment?

A.—The future of the Delhi University is on the lap of gods. I have been trying my level best to give it a local habitation of its own, and if I am successful and have a hand in the direction of its building I should certainly prefer to locate the University in an artistic building which would be an illustration in stone and brick of the beauty of Indian Art and the capacity of Indian artisans.

BANDRA PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 21.

Yesterday evening, under the presidency of Mr. S.M. Barucha, Collector, B.S. District, was witnessed in their gymnasium grounds the first tournament held under the auspices of the Bandra Physical Culture Association the noteworthy contrast being painfully palpable in that while the many balls and dances held in the St. Martin's Club in close proximity of the gymnasium grounds are thoroughly well attended by the old and the young alike, the tournament, in spite of the cordial invitation sent round, showed a most lamentable lack of such attendance, the principal residents of the town, with few exceptions, being conspicuous by their absence. However, the items of a choice programme were very creditably gone through, and showed a marked improvement in present day physical exercises as compared with the antiquated games of "atia-patia", "gilli-dandu" and "gade-ka-mar".

The report was read before the gathering by the course of it mention was made of the efforts which led to the founding of the Bandra Physical Culture Association and the fund, raised for the realising the aims and objects of the Association.

A pavilion was erected at a cost of Rs. 3500 and the outfit and physical appliances were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2800. The pavilion was opened by Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., the then Collector of Bombay Suburban District on the 10th May 1925.

Since the opening of the pavilion the work of giving instructions in physical culture regularly commenced. It was necessary to engage a teacher to give systematic instructions and the services of Mr. Writer were secured for that purpose, who has been assiduous and energetic in giving instructions. There are other three gentlemen doing honorary work, viz., Mr. Talpade in boxing, Mr. Sathe in "Malkhamb" and Mr. B.V. Wagh in muscle-control and the governing body is much thankful to them for their help in teaching. There are about 24 gentlemen of the non-student class taking various exercises irrespective of teacher's aid. There is one lady of the non-student class coming occasionally for out-door exercises. There are about 75 students of the student class taking various exercises under different teachers. All the students belong to various castes and communities.

The average attendance of paying students is 50 per day. The use of pavilion is limited to paying students only. Outside the pavilion the recreation ground is open to all, and all the appliances on the grounds are used by boys, girls and adults of various castes and creeds without paying any fee for the use. In fact the Municipal recreation ground has been turned into a recreation ground in the real sense of the word fully equipped and free to the public. The financial position, however, is so discouraging that it is stated in the report that "unless the Association is able to raise the fund to a sum of Rs. 12000 it will be very difficult for the management hereafter to maintain a fully equipped gymnesium and the citizens of Bandra may regret to lose an institute formed under very trying and difficult circumstances.

Mr. Barucha having distributed the prizes made a terse but telling speech in which he deplored the lack of sufficient interest by the public in the gymnasium which in his opinion deserved every encouragement and support.

MERCHANTS DEMAND FOR REFUND

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

A movement is afoot among merchants dealing in cloth to demand a refund on all forward contracts for December, January and February in view of the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty.—A.P.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For 59 years Dr. Barnardo's Homes have given a home to fatherless, motherless and destitute children, whose lives had hitherto known only hardship and privation.

In that period no fewer than 100,000 children have uttered the plea "May we come in?" And what pathos there is in their stories!

Please read the enclosed booklet—it will take you but a few minutes. Read the story of little Mary and of the twins whose mother gave their life for theirs. Look at the photographs of Alfred, Mollie and Ruth.

Can anyone resist the plea of a destitute child? I for one cannot. I know also that if you could see these children as we see them and hear their sad stories as we hear them, you would gladly give them a helping hand.

Please assist us to do the work for you. It will give you joy at the Christmas Season to know that you have brought happiness into the life of some needy little one and lifted it out of the shadow into the sunlight.

The work of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is carried on in the interests of the Empire and we endeavour to train these children to become honest, industrious, patriotic and well-disciplined young people.

Please share the burdens with us and give "the largest family in the world" a chance of happiness and health and guidance to grow up good and useful citizens. We have 7,300 boys and girls and babies to care for. —Yours, etc.,

HOWARD WILLIAMS.
1826, Stepney Causeway, London—E. 1.
Honorary Treasurer.

P.S.—We are relying upon this Appeal to maintain our great family of 7,300 children during the Winter—1,100 are helpless babies and little tots under 5. For 10/- you can have the joy of feeling that you are feeding one destitute little one for 10 days.

RECREATION GROUND IN GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I understand that the residents of Girgaum Road have made an application to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for acquiring the vacant piece of land belonging to Mr. Sobani opposite Dadysett Agiary Lane, as a Municipal Recreation Ground. That application, I understand, has not been granted, because at that time the price of the land was very high, but now I learn that the owner will charge it very reasonable price for the land. It is therefore necessary that the Municipality should once more make an effort to acquire this land and keep it as a recreation ground. The need of such a ground within the locality has been largely felt. The site is a particularly suitable one, because it is open to sea-breezes directly from the west.

One of the objects of the Nationalist Municipal Party is to look after, in an increasing degree, the wants of the poorer section of the community and I submit particularly appeal to the members of that Party to see that this site is acquired and kept as a suitable recreation ground. I understand that similar recreation grounds have been created by the Bombay Municipality in other parts of the city, and just at present a very attractive recreation ground is being made ready on Cadell Road for the use of the inhabitants of that locality. Why cannot a similar experiment be made in Girgaum where the population needs it more than in any other locality? The area is a very congested one, and it would be a great blessing to have some green spot with proper amenities created for the convenience of the neighbourhood.

I do hope that the members of the Corporation will consider this question once more, now that the site of the ground can be had at a more reasonable price.—Yours, etc.,

RAOJI A. SUNKERSETT.

Martyrs to backache!

Are you one of these? Does day after day drag by, and your backache never cease? Are you distressed also by inflamed and rheumatic limbs, pains in the head and across the shoulders, dropsical swellings and urinary troubles? No wonder, then, that you feel weak and ill by day, and too worn out to sleep when night-time comes.

Look to your kidneys! Backache is frequently kidney-ache, Nature's warning of serious kidney weakness. Other warnings follow all too quickly; headaches, dizzy spells, depression, bladder weakness, gravel, and the swellings of dropsy.

Don't give way to worrying; use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine has restored health to thousands; it should not fail in your case. Doan's Pills strengthen weak kidneys and also *prevent* kidney trouble. You will find an occasional course of Doan's Pills a reliable precaution.

BASSEIN CHURCH FESTIVAL.

RE-OPENING OF A CLOSED CHURCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANDRA, Dec. 26.

On Friday last was the annual festival of the Palli Church, commonly known as *Mai de Deus*, (Mother of God) lying about 3 miles east of Bassein and facing towards the Ehynder-Bassein bridge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is dedicated to our Blessed Lady the Mother of God. It was built in 1840, by the side of an ancient dilapidated Church of the same name, at a cost of Rs. 15,000. Last year the usual annual festival was not held as some parishioners demanded of the Vicar and the Wardens accounts of the Church Funds and a statement in regard to church administration. This caused frictions between the *padres* and the laicty. Meanwhile a person of the people's party wanted to have a Solemn High Mass offered in honour of St. Anne, in fulfilment of a vow. Over this there was a quarrel between the Vicar and the man and there happened to have been a fight between the people's party and the priest backed up by the wardens. The former charged the priest and others with assault and the accused at once brought cross-charges against the complainant. On this some persons were interdicted by the Bishop and the Church was closed by him in August 1924. A *Javli* or cadjan shed was erected and mass was said here on Sundays for the followers of the priest. The parishioners in general on this sent petitions to the late Bishop of Damaun, representing that whether the persons were rightly or wrongly interdicted the Church ought not to have been closed and praying that it might be re-opened. Petitions were also sent to the District Collector, to Government and even to the authorities in Rome. The priest and his party employed eminent lawyers and got out of the trouble, while their opponents were fined, but the doors of the Church still remained closed. Something however, turned up in favour of those who were disappointed last year and the people who prayed to have the sacred temple thrown open at least for the annual festival. The civil authorities having found the shed an unauthorised structure ordered its demolition, but the Bishop being dead, and Monsignor Pera in Portugal, Monsignor Xavier was only too happy to reopen the church for public worship amidst unusual rejoicing and the Feast was kept up with usual pomp, large numbers of devotees attending it with all the greater favour.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last seven years Mahatma Gandhi has been here, before us and amongst us all. He has spoken to us in hundreds of meetings, big and small. He talks to us every week through his two weekly papers. He has kept back nothing. He has been found to be the only person who has to conceal nothing,—the only person for diplomacy or hypocrisy. He has been come out in [illegible] Mahatmaji, is far nearer to him [illegible] of us here, and if there are [illegible] do not know them.

His whole life, [illegible] his striving and his selfless work for our uplift, have already effected a perceptible healthy revolution, in our ideas, the value of which it is impossible to state in words.

Is it not proper, therefore, for us that we at once recognise him as the brightest and highest example of human greatness, and as such do him sincere homage? Let us all, men and women do this by a very simple act, the act of wearing in the case of men, hand-spun Khadi head dress in any form the wearer likes, and Khadi Choli, in the case of women.

This will be the fittest homage, most acceptable and most pleasing to him.—Yours, etc.,

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

REGD.
SANJIBANI PILLS

It is no use saying how many sufferers have derived benefit from these pills and to what degrees. We want to convince you of the efficacy by showing the effect these pills produce on you. Give them a trial and see for yourself.
For curing Spermatorrhea; Wet-dreams; Impotency; Hyspepsia; Palpitation of the heart they have no rival.
Price:—Rs. 1/- for 24 pills. Packing and V. P. P. extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS.
(Dept. B. C.)
Post Box 11435, Calcutta.

NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

ABOLITION OF CASTE— ITS TRUE AIM.

KOLAHAPUR'S ADDRESS AT SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The first session of the All-India Non-Brahmin Social Conference was held yesterday at Amraoti (Berars) under the presidentship of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. In the course of his inaugural address His Highness, after thanking the organisers of the Conference for inviting him to preside, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, you have no donbt heard public men holding that the social reform must precede political reform and those who think that the same should follow it. Both, I feel, do not appreciate the real nature of human activities. This is not, however, all. The failure of a political idealist to ignore the close connection of his work with social and other factors of public work or the inability of social reformers to visualise themselves how closely their other interests are interlaced with the activities of workers in the other fields of public life, equally create confusion and court failure. Man, for instance, who are great democrats in politics often fail to see that they could not still contrive to stick to their faith in the caste system as we have it today. Either their sense of caste-distinctions of one man being born a superior person because of his birth in a particular caste, or of another being a lowborn because he happens to spring from the loins of another man must go or their professions of faith in democratic politics must be a sham. For how could a man believe that he was the equal of any other man where great national problems are concerned, and yet was an inferior man when he went to a temple to offer his homage to his God or to drink his tea at a restaurant? If you teach a man to be as good a soldier as any other in fighting in the defence of his country or as good a student as any other in his intellectual efforts at the University, how could you also teach him to believe that as a Shudra he had not the qualifications to receive Sacraments which only a Brahmin is entitled to or that with all his successes in the fields of intellectual labour he was still unfit to read or teach the Vedas? I emphasise this point deliberately. I wish to show how and why all our efforts to develop a real, powerful democracy in India are leading to very meagre results because those who had set their hearts upon this object had unfortunately failed to grasp the truth that their attempts must defeat their own purpose until the underlying principles, for whose realisation in one sphere they are striving are as fully realised in all other spheres as well. Social reform was eschewed by some of the leading politicians of the last generation on the ground that the "Indian Nation" which they wished to create consisted of diverse creeds and castes and therefore had differing social problems. But I venture to think that if that state of things was to be allowed to continue, their ambition to foster national life in this country was laying its foundation upon sands. And that this was so, has been amply proved by the bitter experience of the past. What has been in reality the effect of their one-sided national efforts? Hindus suspicious of Mahomedans; Mahomedans jealous of Hindu activities; Brahmins angry with the Non-Brahmins; Non-Brahmins united in the common object of pulling down the unjust predominance of the Brahmin; the untouchables feebly trying to rise in rebellion against the society as whole; and the Non-Brahmin communities also complaining one against the other. Is this not sufficient to show that a consciousness of common political grievances is not enough to support a national movement? Is this not a sufficiently dismal failure of the attempts to build up national life without any foundations, but those of geography, physical or political?

MONTFORD REFORMS NOT TO BLAME.

There is one other cause, Ladies and Gentlemen, which has even more largely contributed to the stalemate which Indian public life has reached at present. I feel sympathy with those who began to organise political nationalism on one platform and relegated social reconstruction to a subordinate and neglected position because of its difficult nature, though this has led partially to failure. There are others, unhappily a more numerous class, who would go a step further and insist that our social organisation is more perfect than that of any other part of the world, that it was a mere irony of fate that brought misfortunes upon India during the last few centuries and that social reform, as understood by reformers was an unwise attempt to spoil the perfect system devised by the all-knowing sages of old. I shall not detain you long, Ladies and Gentlemen, to expose the fallacies underlying this view, except to say that the Non-Brahmin revolt which is spreading far and wide for some time past is a direct answer to this argument. Apart from the complicacies of the problem arising out of the juxtaposition of serveral religions in India, what is the present position of the Hindus themselves? Those who talk of Varnashram Dharma as the binding force which connects one Hindu with another and holds the whole Hindu world together, are talking of a system which does not exsit except in their own imagination, and in the perverted and degenerate form of our caste system, it is nothing less than a curse. I have recently heard enlightened public men saying that the constitutional reforms of 1919 have sown the apple of discord among us and led to the birth among others of the Non-Brahmin controversy. This is merely a superficial view of the situation. The Montford reforms were only an occasion for the outburst of dissensions among us and their cause lies far deeper into our social constitution. The communalism which seems to have revived by the reforms, and which supposed to justify the argument, is not the child of those reforms. On the contrary, their great authors made every attempt to avoid the growth of communal spirit of narrowness which, I admit, they failed to do. But the fault was not theirs. In a society such as we have and with ideas such as prevail among us, it was impossible that any other result should follow the impact of democratic political ideals upon our old and unsympathetic social system. When you leave millions of your fellow-countrymen in utter ignorance, live a life which has little in common with that of your neighbours, claim to be superior to them because of your birth, condemn them to eternal untouchability or lowness and then say that you and they are equal citizens and equal members of a democracy, however partial or nascent it may be, you cannot escape an internal commotion. The constitutional reforms of 1919 proclaimed to India the advent of an era of political emancipation of the masses who had been taught for centuries to believe that they were born to serve and obey—the Shudras could do nothing more—the higher class of Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, the ruling and industrial classes, had been in the eyes of our teachers exterminated by ancient Brahmins under the leadership of Parashuram. All Non-Brahmins were therefore Shudras and we know what functions the accepted Law-giver, Manu, has assigned to them. Could any one expect that we, the Non-Brahmins, would be so dead as to fail to perceive that if our lot under the old system was bad, it would be worse under the new. The Non-Brahmins led in Maharashtra by my late revered father fought for years to be restored to their position of Kshatriyas under the traditional system. That was a demand to stand below the Brahmins. And yet even that too modest a demand was contemptuously refused. The British Nation had years ago inaugurated an educational system which was slowly but surely waking up the Non-Brahmins to a consciousness of the wrong they were suffering from. By a curious coincidence the historic despatch which communicated to India the determination of Great Britain to open the floodgates of Western culture into the valleys of ancient India, was signed by a statesman whose grandson is to-day being called to preside over the destinies of our country. Though two generations have thus passed away, the angle of vision of our Brahminical leaders has not changed and they feel shocked to see that the constitutional reforms, a natural stage in the growth of Western culture in the soils of India, have led to a further awakening among the lower orders of Hindu society whose position is utterly incompatible with the political principles of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. Far from being an evil result of those constitutional changes I think the Non-Brahmin movement embodies the re-invenated ideal of Non-Brahmin thinkers from the days of Vishvamitra, Gautama and Mahaveer to the days we live in.

NOT IN AN EXCLUSIVE SPIRIT.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will be charged with sectarianism and exclusiveness on the ground that while you aim at national unity, you in fact separate the Brahmins from the rest of Hindu India. Why, critics might ask, do you close your doors to the Brahmins as the Non-Brahmin movement apparently seeks to do? Is it not unjust that you should resent the separatist tendencies of the Brahmins and exhibit the same in your relations with them? My answer is that the Non-Brahmin movement does not foster, encourage or even defend the exclusive spirit of the caste system anywhere, not even in its relations with the Brahmins. What we wish to keep away from is the system which is synonymous with Brahminism, which divides artificially groups of men from other groups of men, styles one group as inferior and another as superior only on the ground of birth, stunts the growth of men by instilling into their minds the idea of a preordained lower destiny for one class as against the other and then denies even to the able among the class an opportunity to rise to the full heights of manhood. The end of the Non-Brahmin movement is to end the Non-Brahmin castes and this will certainly mean the blotting out of the entire caste system so that the Hindu community including the Brahmins—shall be one, compact, organic whole. If to-day our movement appears to exclude one caste from its sphere, it is to fit itself for absorbing the same in proper time. In my eyes, Brahmins are as much my brethren as Non-Brahmins, only that I desire them to be frankly and really so.

Our ideal of social life is, thus, the obliteration of all distinctions which we can dispense with. I hope earnestly that though faiths may exist side by side, they shall not be a bar to one, united social life; that caste as such shall cease to exist; and that, whatever differences nature may create between the abilities of one man and another, social institutions shall recognise no artificial distinctions and in the eyes of society as in the eyes of God, all shall be the limbs of one organism, one with it, indissoluble parts and parcels of it. Unfortunately for our country, we have of late been hearing so much of Hindu-Mussalman quarrels. I do not think that the blame for this lies in any one direction. The intolerance of the Moslems for all Non-Moslem faiths is as much responsible for these strained relations as the short-sightedness of the Hindus themselves If the followers of Islam look upon all outsiders as Kaffirs or apostates, the Hindus as a whole are accustomed to condemn their own co-religionists to lower grades of life and look upon them with contempt. The spirit is the same though I may be permitted to add, the Hindu spirit is worst than the Mussalman inasmuch as it leaves no alternatives to so-called inferiors. Islam would at least leave its doors open to the long Non-Islamites. Hindu castes would not even do that. But the point I am now expressing is that the blame for the root cause of Hindu-Moslem troubles is equally shared by the two communities, and if the more enlightened among both wish our country to have better days, I would appeal to them both to harmonise difference in faith with unity of social life, to propagate a spirit of tolerance for ideals and customs which we may not ourselves accept, to resolve once for all that though we may cling with all tenacity to our own dogmas, we shall not try to impose any upon others nor shall any of us look upon conversion or reconversion as any concern of any one but the man who chooses to be converted or reconverted. Religion must be a matter of personal faith and choice while social relations must be freed from the restrictions now placed upon them on account of communal differences. Our future depends entirely on how far we Indians are ready to adopt this urgent improvement of our ideals of social life and religious strictness.

THE "UNTOUCHABLES."

Ladies and Gentlemen, social reforms consist in an improvement in another direction to which also I must draw your attention for a moment. The development, free and unfettered, of the individual consistently with the good of the society as a whole, is as much a necessity as a reconstruction of a mutual relationship of the members of that society. Both of these aims of the reform must be adapted to the needs of each other. The social fabric must not impede the growth of the individual except where it may be unavoidable to do so and individual freedom ought not to be inconsistent with the organisation and strength of society as a whole. The whole and its parts must thus help forward each other's good. I have already placed before you an outline of my views about social reconstruction, but your programme will not be complete without your providing for the removal of these causes which have among us greatly hampered individual growth. When communities looked upon themselves as totally independent entities and were comparatively small in their numbers and its constituents or a very large body of them were too ignorant to judge for themselves, detailed social laws laying down the propriety or otherwise of every minute item in individual conduct may have been possible or advisable. But you must remember that such restrictions are not only impossible of enforcement now but are a positive hardship to the individual and a disadvantage to society itself. The denial of education to children of the so-called lower classes, the old but still dominant idea that Providence has intended some communities for manual labour alone, the exclusion of women from all intellectual life and their being condemned to a perpetual life of inferiority and subordination, the absence of any scope for individual will or discretion in matters about marriage owing to the prevalence of very early marriages of children, these and many others are subjects which call for urgent attention on your part. I am glad that you are holding a special conference to devise means for the removal of those monstrous superstitions which we are clinging to with reference to our conduct towards what are called the "Untouchable classes." I hope earnestly that you will do your very best to improve the lot of these unfortunate classes of our people. You are aware of the bold steps which my late revered father took in this direction. I look upon those steps as a sacred trust inherited by me. Members of these classes now hold important places in my State and I hope that the hostels for the education of their boys will soon produce men capable of occupying still higher places. My hospitals, schools and public offices are open to them exactly as to other people in my State and they receive exactly the same treatment as others in their institutions. Untouchability has thus been completely banned from the public offices in my State. The result these measures have on public feelings generally are so far reaching that people in Kolhapur hardly know what untouchability is in their ordinary dealings. Though the British officers in India may not be able to go so far, I trust that Indian princes and chiefs and Indian officers in British India will use all legitimate means for the amelioration of the condition of these classes and give them precisely those opportunities which others in the society at present enjoy.

Social reform has been hitherto understood by Indians in a somewhat narrow sense. For instance, very few recognised what close connection economic conditions have upon the social life of the people as a whole. You will, I trust, take a wider and more comprehensive view of the problems of social reconstruction. Individual freedom, the goal of social reformers in India cannot be achieved without the education of the individual and this in its turn is impossible without securing economic prosperity for the masses. Social purity, social refinement and social strength depend largely on the betterment of the position of the masses in general. All who therefore wish that our social life should be improved, that each individual constituent of it should attain the maximum development and that the whole body social should be as perfect and efficient a mechanism as possible, must construct a comprehensive programme of work embracing as it should questions relating to reduction of poverty—the greatest curse of the poor inasmuch as it leads to their demoralisation— the removal of superstitions which throttle freedom of thought and action and the emancipation of the people from the vices which are at the root of the decay of individual strength and social energy.

A FINAL APPEAL.

I cannot conclude without appealing to you with all the earnestness I can command to look upon the work you have set to yourself in this conference as the most vital element in your whole programme. I know of people who pin their faith upon political or constitutional reform. I do not wish you to minimise the importance of that subject. But I trust you will recognise that no constitution will succeed without a living energetic harmonious social basis to stand upon. Autocracies have failed but democracies have also foundered when sailing in weak boats. Political life is but one of the many expressions of the social spirit and unless you purify the latter, strengthen it and organise it properly, no constitution will contribute to the welfare of the people as a whole. Human life generally consists of nine-tenths of social work and only one-tenth or less of political work. The more of it you have, the worse for all concerned, while, therefore, I ask you to do whatever may be necessary to ensure the smooth running of your constitutional machinery I request you to realise the supreme need of cultivating purer, social and individual ideals and adapting your customs and institutions to the spirit of liberalism, equity and brotherhood which are the very soul of life, individual as well as social.

MALABAR HILL BURGLARY.

A correspondent writes:—

The burglary reported to have taken place at Malabar Hill at a comparatively early hour on 6th December night in the bungalow of the Port Trust Chairman was as audacious as any yet, or likely to be, committed. Wonder is also evinced at the cool and systematic manner in which the thief went about his raid of the bedrooms appropriating everything worth carrying away and not too cumbersome to deposit within the confines of a pillow-slip, apparently removed from a pillow in one of the bedrooms. It is surmised that he entered one bedroom and after raiding it, entered another where he appropriated a gold wrist watch discovering also a bunch of keys which, as it happened, fitted the safe deposited in the bedroom which he had first raided. Re-entering here he opened the safe and extracted currency notes amounting in value to Rs. 150. Unfortunatell for him, however, he was not permitted further infraction of the seventh commandment for at this stage a hamal turns up and the thief effects his escape by jumping through a window on to the top of the verandah and then down the drain pipe taking with him the pillow slip containing the booty but which, later in his flight, he let drop in the compound garden. Nevertheless Rs. 150/- and the gold wrist wafch which he managed to secure were in themselves no mean reward or compensation for the rude interruption which caused his plans to miscarry just at the moment when the adventure, it seemed, came within an ace of success. The above narrative of the burglary gives food for much reflection at the methodic and cool methods adopted by a gang of professionals out to dare and take liberties with and luckily, indeed while by their impudence scoff at the idea of an easy capture by an unwary public and a police who, seemingly, are less skilful in laying their plans than the burglars are, in eclipsing them. It is evident it was not the work of an ordinary criminal but one of a gang of professionals. Scope there is always amply for the professional burglar to exhibit his ingenuity, particularly in the localities inhabited by the upper classes, barely has a dozen members of a family—often much less—occupying a spacious bungalow with an oddly spacious compound planted with a garden offering some possible cloak and the inmates collected together at certain times, as, for instance, actually happened in the present case, for dinner, or in the drawing room, or the parlour. The servants, too, are generally down stairs in the outhouses, unless specifically summoned. These are ideal conditions for the professional's proclivities who, it is certain, had the particular bungalow under his observation preliminary to the raid and noting just what the burglarious instinct would deem essential to achieve success—the movements of the inmates, location of the bedrooms when likely to be unoccupied as during the dinner hour or absence from home, means of access thereto, etc., etc. It is quite possible to get the required information by external observation without actual ingress, under some pretext, as is not seldom resorted to by thieves as a prelude to action. Thtay residents do not display their powers of observation a little more keenly but are content to consider their surrounding as sung as sung can be they must necessarily some time experience something to their cost. The police are baffled, apparently at the meagre description given of the wanted man who, it is said, wore khaki shorts with the shirt tucked in, but really at the skill they are up against in order to hunt down their quarry. The ordinary old-time criminal who indulged in his avocation, whether of pick-pocket, burglar or highwayman with a 90 per cent. chance of capture is being increasingly ousted by the adept or professional who has magnified his avocation to a fine art where skill more than chance is the preponderating element making the case for detection more complex. How he has qualified in his art I will not venture to discuss. Suffice it to say that there are inxuences to day around which the the burglars' plans are evolved. What response, then, will our vigilance staff make to the audacious and defiant authors of the robberies, burglaries and hold-ups, of which at present there is an epidemic in several parts of the city? We wait to see. Interest in Our Friends the burglars, has, naturally, been aroused in me as in many others, as I have had the bitter experience of a burglary of my room about two years ago at Mangaldas Road, Market Area, in broad day light during my absence for a couple of hours. Property and cash worth Rs. 370/- were stolen. This case was reported. No arrest was made. Another quite recent case of house trespass and theft occurred at noon during my absence in the room—whilst asleep—when a coat with some loose change in the pockets was found missing. This was not reported, as it seemed to me to be a waste of time and energy. The thief, however, was outwitted as, having profited by the previous experience, the bulk of the money was ddeviously withdrawn and tucked safely away out of harm's way. With the little change that actually disappeared with the coat I deliberately took risks.

MOVEMENT FOR WORLD UNIVERSITY.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION AT MADRAS.

MADRAS. Dec. 25.

After public lectures by the President and Vice-President of the Theosophical Convention, Van der Leeuw. The anniversary meeting of the Theosophical Society then took place tion the Liberal Catholic Church celebrated holy Eucharist conducted by Dr. J. J. at which the President gave a brief address on the future of the Theosophical Society in the coming half centeury. Before she addressed the meeting an international salutation was given. Delegates took their places in national groups. For this purpose each national section was called and the group rose to their feet. Each member raised his right hand palm towards the President and held their hands up for a second. Representatives from the following countries were present:—America, England, Australia, Sweden, New Zealand, Holland, France, Italy, Germany, Cuba, Hungary, Finland, Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, South Africa, Scotland, Switzerland, Belgium, Dutch East Indies, (Java), Burma) Austria) Norway, Egypt, Denmark, Ireland Mexico, Argentine, Chile, Bulgaria, Iceland, Portugal, Wales, Roumania and Yugo-Slavia. The President then announced that medals were awarded each year to the writer who had rendered the most useful service by his writing to the spread of the thought of theosophy and that since during the last year's recipients had not been present to receive medals, she had three medals to award one each to J. Krishnamurthi, Mr. Ernest Wood and Dr. Van der Leeuw.

This morning the second of the series of Convention lectures was delivered by Mr. J. Krishnamurthi and Rev. G. S. Arundale on "World University." The movement for the "World University," speakers explained, was the second of the three world movements first of which was dealt with in yesterday's convention lecture as movement for the world religion.

The third movement was connected with Freemasonry and was known as the revival of mysteries and was the result of the recent practice of including women on the same terms as men in Freemason societies. It was the hope of those taking part in these movements that they would spread over the whole world and so enable the world teacher when he came to inaugurate the age of brotherhood. The speakers also explained the idea of the new system of education which theosophy wanted to impart. It consisted in training to serve and to sacrifice joyfully and also to seek to find and to share. Three centres were now determined upon for the world university. One was in India probably at Madanpalle, another in Sydney in Australia and third at Huizen in Holland.—A. P.

DACOITY AT SEWREE.

RESULTS IN DEATH OF A WOMAN.

A daring dacoity was committed in the early hours of Saturday morning by gang of Pathans at Sewree which resulted in the death of a woman and injury to three Hindu occupants of the room. It appeared that at about three o'clock in the morning the door of a house occupied by some mill operatives was knocked and Bhimabai a woman (40) who was suffering from asthma and was awake at the time responded from inside and asked the name of the man who was tapping the door. The Pathans who were in a large number however did not wait till the door was opened and tried themselves to force it open, which they succeeded in doing in a few minutes. By this time the other occupants of the room were also aroused from their sleep and were taken by surprise by the intruders who were fully armed with lathis and pen-knives, the usual paraphanalia of the Pathans. They at once began to assault the occupants of the room with sticks and knives and as a result Bhimabai died on the spot death being due to the stabs caused by a pen-knife. Three other persons, Datu Sitaram, Sitaram Sakharam and Keshav also received serious injuries and were removed by the police to J. J. Hospital for treatment. In the scuffle the Pathans only succeeded in snatching away a gold kada (armlet)from Sitaram Sakharam, an ornament worth about Rs. 50. The police being informed instituted enquiries and arrested about 25 Pathans on suspicion.

(Continued from column 6).

to emulate the achievements of Western cities, some of which boast of possessing scores of places of amusements "with in a stone's throw" of a particular place. What we desire is the provision of suitable facilities for enjoying and appreciating ennobling music, to live a healthy and honourable life, as Nature has meant mankind to live, with the real joy that it affords us, free from riotous sensuality which is foreign to the Orient. Ours is not the aim of realising the poet's dream but of achieving what common-sense, practical expediency, and the modern conditions of life with their terrible daily strain on human energy, alike demand. Mankind is not destined by Providence only to be born and to breed like animals, but for a higher and nobler purpose—of knowing Divinity through His divine gift of Music. Will Bombay *shethias* respond to the promoter's appeal and remove a long-standing reproach on their fair name?

WANTED A CONCERT HALL.

Bombay is considered to be the second biggest city of the British Empire. One is not sure who gave it first that enviable title, or whether like some of the present-day self-styled professors some old fogey of Bombay gave that title to his own town without consulting others. Bombay may have earned the title from commercial and industrial points of view. Comparisons are odious, and the writer has no desire to start a controversy about the relative importance of this "Gateway of India" and other cities. It is human to take legitimate pride in one's own town and province, whether by birth or adoption. There are always two opinions of this wonderful city of the East, some, out of their love and exuberance of regard, call it "Bombay the Beautiful", while an equally large number dubbing it as "Bombay the Beastly." Whatever its merits and demerits, there are many cities in India which can give this city of ours many points in many respects, specially in that of providing amenities of life for their residents. The condition of its slums and the unsolved beggar problem are a standing disgrace, not to mention its lack of hospital accommodation which results, as pointed out, on the 9th instant, at the public meeting presided over by his Excellency the Governor, by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in many poor people being left to die in the streets. Provision of classes for physical culture for the poorest of the poor in all wards of the city is still a dream of social reformers who would like to see bodily training given side by side with mental training.

Bombay's Standing Reproach.

It is the standing reproach on the name of this "premier" city of India that it has up to now woefully neglected to devise means for brightening life by providing the necessary means of recreation, for classes and masses alike. A couple of small maidans that it boasts of for the daily games of hundreds of sporting enthusiasts and for holding sports are variously utilised as occasion demands—as places for holding fairs, as camping ground for incoming and out-going troops before and after war, as places for erecting pandals for exhibitions, important functions, etc., or even for constructing pucca sheds for a public institution. Look at the two maidans in the Fort, called "the Esplanade" and "the Christ", where one finds every evening members of several clubs playing the manly game of cricket with a strip of land for each club, and these pitches are so close to one another that it is wonderful why heads of cricketers and even of passers-by who use them as shortcuts on their way to and back from office—are not daily smashed by cricket balls hurtling through space from all directions as despatched by players from neighbouring clubs. But it cannot be helped. There are no open spaces anywhere—at least within the approachable distance from the Fort, and the state of affairs has to be endured. Most of its public parks or gardens are nothing else than rendezvous for *mavalis*, or the convenient sites for Government to throw covetous eyes for erecting wings to some adjacent institution or erecting a new structure, witness the latest resolve of the *Ala-hap* Government to erect the Government Press on the grounds of the Charni Road Garden.

Need of Reforms in Amusement Places.

Then, the places of amusements of this city, with a few honourable exceptions, leave much to be desired in point of light, air, accoustics, sufficiency of accommodation, furniture, general surroundings, etc. Even as they are, most of them are running all the year round, which shows that Bombayites appreciate truly the value of recreation of mind. In this respect Bombay can certainly and deservedly claim the premier position in the whole of India, and if facilities as regards the equipment, and location of the places of amusements are offered the citizens would avail themselves of them zealously. We have no decent public halls equipped with accoustic and other arrangements, and easily accessible to the majority of the people. As rightly pointed out by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman at the Town Hall on the 13th instant on the occasion of the concert organised by that gifted lady musician, Miss Bhikhaiji I. Palamkote, in aid of her scheme of erecting a "Concert Hall" for the city, it is a disgrace to this city that it cannot yet boast of a decent music hall ('Concert Hall' as is generally spoken in India). That lady has been trying her best, for the past few years, to raise funds for the building which can be primarily used for holding musical entertainments. Single-handed she has organised a number of such functions, and partly by the proceeds of such entertainments and partly by collecting donations secured through a reputation built by a life-long devotion to the divine art of music she has succeeded in giving upto now nearly Rs. 21,000 to charity. The sum that is collected for the erection of the Hall is quite inadequate for the purpose, and Mr. Nariman struck the right note in appealing to the wealthy citizens of Bombay and also to the Municipal Corporation to help the lady to enable her to fulfil her cherished desire.

Wanted a Concert Hall.

Mr. Nariman lamented over the huge waste of lakhs of rupees—which he said could have well been utilised in providing musical halls for all wards of the city and for founding other useful public institutions—over the two structures, viz., the extensions to the race course building and the structure at Apollo Bunder called the Gateway of India which he informed the audience had cost Rs. 26 lakhs (for the "Gateway" only). Till Swaraj is obtained he and other nationalists will have to bewail more such wastes of public money. Under the present tutelage of Indians we can only snatch what little we can get from an unwilling bureaucracy and supplement the crumbs so received by substantial additions of our own, and trying to stand on our own legs. We do not want

(Continued in Col. 4.)

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM

IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE ESSENTIAL.

MR. GOSWAMI'S ADDRESS TO VOLUNTEERS.

CAWNPORE, TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 25.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, Swarajist, M.L.A, of Bengal presided over the 3rd All-India Volunteers' Conference which opened its session this morning. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Pundit Motilal, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Lala Lajpat Rai were among those present.

In opening the proceedings, Maulana Shaukat Ali, outgoing President said, people had hitherto treated the volunteer organization as a joke. He felt, however, that they could never attain freedom without making the volunteer organization strong in the real sense. His duty to the country and to the religion demanded that the British should be turned out but this could not be done so long as they were not organized and fought shoulder to shoulder. There was too much vain talk in the country to-day. He was distressed particularly to find how they were again falling into the hands of the British and instanced programmes arranged for the Aligarh Jubilee celebration where a wrestler from Poland was being invited to meet a Punjabee wrestler.

Mr. Palawal, Chairman, Reception Committee, emphasized that without a disciplined army of volunteers they could not win Swaraj and that even if Swaraj was won without such an organization it could not be maintained because to keep Swaraj secure was even more difficult than to attain it. Mr. Goswami began his presidential address by reading a message of the Congress President, Mrs. Naidu.

Lala Lajpat Rai said both service and sacrifice were essential. There were many, who created excitement but few anxious to sacrifice and serve. It was his deliberate opinion that they would never succeed by working in the Councils unless they were backed by masses and the masses wanted them to study their conditions from day to day and try for their amelioration. He was afraid that they were rapidly falling a prey to the Western epidemic. All thought of leading and none of being led. They required young workers to be trained and disciplined and he promised that when Dr. Hardikar came to the Punjab to organise volunteers the speaker would take responsibility for necessary finances on that account.

ADDRESS TO LEADERS.

The Cawnpore Municipality has decided to present an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi, Devi Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Kelkar, Swami Shraddhanand, M. Mohamed Ali, M. Abdul Qalam Azad and Mr. Sen Gupta.—A. P. Special Service.

GOSWAMI'S ADDRESS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 25.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. T. C. Goswami's presidential address to the 3rd All-India Volunteer Conference held on Friday:—

Discipline in appearance is mechanical in purpose. It is moral and its motive force is intellectual merging of individuality, not annihilation of individuality. Much self-assertion that one sees in this world is assertion of our petty vanities. In corporate existence personal predilections are sacrificed in order to make personal freedom secure. It might even say in order to make personal freedom secure poets and philosophers for whom race and creed are no bars, who feel even the idea of nationality or nationalhood too narrow have declared that organisation is not necessarily brotherhood. We must also agree that it does not exclude brotherhood, on the contrary it arms brotherhood with power to do justice to themselves and others. While military organisations have generally been employed for national and imperial aggrandisements there is much in military training that is valuable provided the directing idea is of the right sort. The virtue of smartness is not merely spectacular. It is an aid to efficiency; for sloth and smartness cannot live together. That is the inner meaning of a saying which one hears frequently in military camp. A regiment is known by its salute. The object of the salute is impersonal. Whether it be partly general bedecked and bejewelled or merely a gaunt painted pole the salute is to the cause. It is a token of the readiness to serve that cause with head erect. Even after the war, I was told in Germany by peaceful professors, that the period of compulsory military training used to be the most valuable part of the education of the German youth. They were not so much regretting Germany's loss of military power, but were thinking of the effect that corporate life had in shaping character and producing citizenship. Rank and caste are in camps at least for time being obliterated and what are called individual angularities are considerably rounded off. Careful observers cannot have failed to notice that in our colleges the problem of Hindu-Moslem unity, of removal of caste restrictions, even the problem of removal of untouchability are solved by the exigencies and attractions of corporate life and by natural spirit of youth which rebels against artificial conventions. These two factors would operate in a much more potent manner in well directed volunteer organisations. The volunteer organisations that we have had, or at present contemplate, are not only non-violent, to use current expression, but practically disarmed. This is so as the President of the first All-India Volunteer Conference pointed out in 1923 by the very nature of our struggle.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

While opposed to militarism, I cannot say that I regard non-violence as an absolute principle of conduct. I say this because I think there are dangers in quibbling and meanings are attached to words and phrases at the dictation of current controversies. Whether our national struggle can or even ought to remain to the end non-violent I do not pretend to be able to foretell. That would depend upon the circumstances which in human affairs are so inconsistent. Whether it is enthical under all circumstances to remain non-violent great men may answer with a categorical "yes," but others would think of the circumstances where the rule must be broken. Whether civil disobedience is non-violent in thought and in deed is a matter of academic controversy. The fact is that upon full consideration of all the circumstances we have adopted a policy of non-violence. To contervene that policy would be an outrage on the movement itself and further it should be clearly understood that the basis of our volunteer work has been and shall be service. As I went about in the mofussils of Bengal in connection with the last General Election (in 1923) I frequently heard from conservative and cautious men and from pensioned Government officials, who were afraid of supporting the Swarajist candidates, the reluctant confession that whenever a sick man too poor to afford proper medical attention and nursing had to be looked after or a dead body carried and cremated it was always 'these' youngmen of the 'Congress Party'. There are bands of selfless youngmen in most of the smaller towns and in most of the villages who do a great deal of humanitarian work. As yet we are only on the threshold of organisation. Before I proceed to the subject of organisation let me say again that the non-violent character of our volunteer movement is due to the nature of our political struggle and to our ideal which is an ideal of service. It is not with the object of keeping clear of the law. Our volunteers organisations have not escaped the clutches of what passes for law in this country and both law and the judiciary appeared in their true colours in connection with the wanton arrests and the still more wanton trials of 1921. Ordinances will be promulgated in the future as they have been in the past not to suppress crime, but to suppress life and since volunteer organisations are calculated to stimulate and invigorate national life the executive will not shrink from full throated perjury and in the judiciary there will not be wanting men with an adjustable sense of justice when our success becomes imminent. But let as always remember that the crown of thorns is a privilege. Volunteering helps physical development and produces self-reliance and capacity of leadership as well as capacity for obedience. The westerner has an advantage over us in this because for them this training is provided in many ways by the State and by other public bodies without being hindered by a foreign Government. There is no inherent incapacity in the Indian physically, mentally or morally. There is no inherent superiority in the westerner despite the cant of which interested people seek to make an axiom merely by repeating it *ad anusam*.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

The volunteer movement is primarily a young people's movement. There are in the provinces I know young men anxious to do work. We must not standardise volunteer work too rightly. In my opinion the provinces ought to be encouraged to form volunteer boards not so much to control all the volunteer work as to direct it and correlate it. We should not limit ourselves to forming volunteer corps uniformed and drilled though the uniform and drill have in them secrets of inscipline and united work It must be recognised that our volunteers are not like the standing army paid, fed and clothed by the State and subject to special code of laws known as the military law. A large marjority of our volunteers would have to pursue the normal vocations, but there must also be some paid workers and officers and where possible provision for camping expenses should be made by local organisers with or without the help of the All-India Board. The provinces should have a very large amount of freedom in the matter of recruitment and organisation within their territorial limits, but the chief workers of the provinces should be represented on a Central (All-India) Board and should meet several times during the year for interchange of ideas and experiences. I am not asking you to ride federalism to death. I am only suggesting a practical scheme. I have not attempted to work out the details of the scheme or schemes for provinces, nor to schedule all the various kinds of activities that might be regarded as volunteering. In my own province the All Bengal Youngmen's Association started by that soldier of peace, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, is endeavouring to correlate the activities of youngmen. Young people trained to ameliorative or contructive work in the villages are also volunteers in the best sense of the term. The dreams and passions of youths must be guides into channels of national service in which they may have scope for healthy realisation.

PART OF THE CONGRESS.

The General Secretary off the Hindustani Seva Dal has always made it clear that his Association is a part of the Indian National Congress, but it not an appenage to any party. It has sought to keep its fortunes apart from those of any party. I do not deplore the fact that its relation to the Congress is somewhat indefinite. It may not be officially a part of the Congress, but no national movement can be apart from it. At the same time my own feeling is that the Congress should continue to support it by financial help. The question of finance, always the question of questions, ought not to be formidable if a scheme of provincial and local devolution is devised. A question may be raised what relationship ought we should seek to establish with the Territorial Force units established & proposed to be established by Government. I will not make this an occasion for making my comments on the report of the Auxiliary Forces Committee which has been with the public for nearly a year. The Congress should in my opinion consider whether to allow its members either to enlist themselves or to encourage enlistment in the Auxiliary Forces even under the unsatisfactory conditions at present offered. But the volunteer organization must be kept apart from them. It does not conflict with them and it is difficult to discover possible points of contact. The volunteers want to keep the National Flag flying. A national flag is merely a symbol. It's a great institution. The late King Edward VII is reported to have shown his keen sense of the honour that is due to the colours of a nation other than his own when on the occasion of a visit to a foreign country the organisers of his reception tried to bridge over a bit of road made muddy by unexpected rain by placing on it one of the flags used for decoration. King Edward recognized the colours and instead of stepping on the flag he picked it up with his hand and walked over the mud. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, hoisted the Swaraj Flag for the first time on the Town Hall of Calcutta and decorated it with Swaraj colours to the horror and dismay of the Mighty. It had a tremendous moral effect for it was a great challenge. The National Flag shall inspire in us loyalty to the land of our birth. It will restore loyalty from the mire in which the alien rule has sunk it. It shall be the emblem of law and order which shall proclaim to the world that the law is without function unless it be the law of the people and that order is worthless unless it stands for progress. It shall be the symbol of union of the races and creeds of India, of all the sons and daughters of the Motherland. Let us salute the National Flag. Let us salute the Motherland.—A. P.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

JAPANESE COMMANDER WITHDRAWS PROHIBITORY ORDER.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Tokio.—A despatch from Mukden states that the Japanese commander has withdrawn the order prohibiting Chinese troops from entering the six-mile zone, as it is considered that the "situation now permits their advance."—Reuter.

CHINESE TANGLE.

CHANGTSOLIN'S RECOVERY.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Shanghai.—Fengyuhsiang's success at Tientsin has been more than counter balanced by Changtsolin's remarkable recovery. A Tientsin message says Fengyusiang's troops were in full possession on Christmas eve and all is quite on the morning of 26th December. Guards are being withdrawn and trains to Peking are being resumed.—Reuter.

A CHINESE GENERAL CAPTURED.

REPORT OF HIS EXECUTION.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Tokia.—After General Kuosinglin who is Fengyhshiang's principal supporter had offered to surrender if his life and property were guaranteed, he was captured by Changtsolin's cavalry while fleeing disguised as a coolie. All of Kuosinglin's generals have surrendered to Changsolin. An unconfirmed report states that Kuosinglin was brought in and executed at Mukden last night and that his wife also was shot. A section of Changtsolin's troops is reported to have entered Hsinminfu. In view of General Fengyuhsiang's entry into Tientsin the Japanese War Office is considering a despatch of two battalions thither. Reuter.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

TROOPS FROM MUKDEN TO BE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Tokio.—Owing to strong representations with regard to the expense of maintenance the War Department announces its decision to withdraw troops from Mukden. The Foreign Office says that it will only accede to Chang-Tso-Tin's desire to reenter Mukden if there is no danger of further fighting but it is generally felt that there is a possibility of war, later, between Chang-Tso-Lin and the Christian general Feng-Yu-Hsiang. —Reuter.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN LONDON

OLD-TIME SCENES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Christmas Day opened in the true oldtime style with snow and wintry conditions practically all over the country, but later thaw set in in the south bringing back damp mugginess now usually associated with this holiday. Londoners mostly spent the day by the fireside. The streets were deserted though there was certain liveliness in the evening when gala dances began in most of big hotels. Notwithstanding cold hardy swimmers competed as usual even in Serpentine. One of the participants was a septuagenarian who admitted that water was somewhat cold. Another veteran aged seventy-eight won the Hampstead Heaths event at a pond at Hampstead. The Churches were crowded. Locarno as the herald of peace furnished the keynote of many sermons.—Reuter.

BHANDARKAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, P. O. Deccan Gymkhana, (Poona City). has issued the following appeal:—

Dear Sir,

I take leave to approach you as a lover of the ancient culture of India and an admirer of the late Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.

All the energies of the late Sir Ramkrishna's mighty intellect were spent in a single-minded devotion to Truth as manifested in Sanskritic literature, philosopay and religion. His own life was the best illustration of the religious truth that he maintained. It is the duty of all true sons of India that there should be a fitting monument to the great son of India who has recently left us, and that the torch of learning and of the quest of truth that he has lighted should burn with an ever increasing lustre.

What better monument could there be to commemorate the life of Dr. Sir Ramkrishna than the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, inaugurated in 1917 by Lord Willingdon, the then Governor of Bombay? It is in the fitness of things that the Institute, founded during the life-time of the great scholar and under his inspiration, should now find redoubled support at the hands of the public. I have to bring to your notice the useful work done by the Institute since its foundation and to its urgent need for more funds, which has proved a serious impediment in the way of its progress.

The following brief chronological summary will indicate the work of the Institute during the last eight years:—

1917.—Inauguration of the Institute at the hands of Lord Willingdon. A Commemoration volume presented to Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Completion of the Main Hall of the Institute.

1918.—The Deccan College Manuscript Library together with the manuscripts grant and the Bombay Sanskrit Series with the publication grant handed over by the Bombay Government to the Institute.

1919.—The Mahabharata Education undertaken by the Institute. Manuscripts collation inaugurated by Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. The Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute started. The First Oriental Conference held under the auspices of the Institute.

1920-22.—Organisation of the constitution of the Institute and of a Colony of sympathisers. Additions of two wings to the Main Hall. Publication of Proceedings of the First Oriental Conference Vol. I and II., Annals, Vols. I-III.

1923-25.—Publication of the Vrittaparyan, Sarvadarsana-sangraha, Rigveda Selections, Vol. I and II, Prakrivikaumudi, Part I, Kavyalankarasarasangraha, Naishkarmyasiddhi, Anubhasya (besides two more works nearly completed and several more in press) and Annals, Vols. IV-VI.

Besides this, the Institute has done a good deal of Mahabharat collations. It maintains a staff whose total emoluments come now to close on Rs. 1,500/- p. m. Besides its magnificent collections of books and manuscripts which it owes to the generosity of Government and the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, it has on its Library-table practically all the Journals dealing with the ancient culture and history of India.

The Institute has started well and yet it must achieve a good deal before it can claim to be a real memorial of the great departed whose name it bears. In order, to accomplish its real purpose, it must be a school of post-graduate studies in oriental subjects for University students as well as Shastris, affording the necessary facilities for study by means of properly endowed lectureships and fellowships. It must be a centre of scholarly activity with a library and a guest-house for scholars. It must have a press of its own.

A rough estimate of the expenditure involved for the materialisation of these ideas—the school, the guest-house and the press is,—given below.

Rs.	3,00,000/-	Endowments for the school of Oriental studies fetching Rs. 15,000/- a year, to be spent on five lectureships of Rs. 1,800/- each, and ten fellowships of Rs. 50/- p.m.
Rs.	50,000/-	Machinery, material and housing for the press.
Rs.	30,000/-	Construction of the scholar's Home.
Rs.	20,000/-	Equipment of the Library Hall.

Would you help the Institute to realise this ideal? All donations, however small, will be thankfully accepted. It is but a debt that you will have discharged in doing this, a debt to the motherland and to the venerable Rishi who has passed away.

GOVERNOR'S DONATION.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
25th November 1925.

To,

THE SECRETARY,
Bhandarkar Oriental
Research Institute,
Poona-city.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 17th November 1925, enclosing a draft of an appeal to be made in connection with the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, I am glad to say that His Excellency will be pleased to give a donation of Rs. 250.

His Excellency also desires me to say that he has read the appeal with much interest, and hopes that it will be successful, and will meet with generous support from the public to whom he warmly commends it.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. C. KER,
I. C. S.,
Private Secretary.

MR. JOSEPH AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

FALSE RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

There is no truth in the rumour, which is being falsely spread by some interested persons, that Mr. Pothan Joseph is going to withdraw from the municipal election from "F" Ward. His campaign is progressing in full swing and he desires his supporters not to be duped by the canards of his opponents.

FATAL BITING FIGHT.

DISPUTE OVER WATER-TAP.

How disputes over water-taps result sometimes in grave consequences and fatal results was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Sunday during an inquest held over the body of Vishnu Anant a Hindu (55).

Vishnu Anant who was living at Khota's Cart, Girgaum, was not on good terms with his neighbours Radhabai, Wadilal and Dattatraya on account of some altercations over water-tap. On November 23, Vishnu went to the water tap to wash his clothes when an altercation arose between him and Wadilal. Wadilal lifted a wooden club and began to assault Vishnu. This brought Vishnu's son to the spot who wrested the club from Wadilal. Wadilal getting furious is alleged to have taken a bite at Vishnu's forearm while Radhabai who was dealing blows on Vishnu's back, bit him on the back. Other neighbours came on the spot and separated them. Vishnu subsequently went to Lamington Police Station and lodged a complaint against his assailants. He was treated as an outdoor patient at J. J. Hospital for nearly a month and subsequently detained in the hospital for treatment He, however, succumbed to his injuries in Saturday last.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to septic matter having entered the wounds caused by a bite.

PAREL CONFERENCE.

The fourth annual session of the Parel Conference will be held early in 1926 for ventilating the grievances of the residents of B. B. & C. I. Wards of the city of Bombay. Persons interested in the movement are requested to join either as members of the Reception Committee or as delegates and register their names as such at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Poibawdi, Parel. The fees for the membership of the Reception Committee and for delegates are Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively.

CHILDREN ENTERTAINED.

A successful "Christmas Tree" was arranged by Dr. and Mrs. Baynes at Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, to entertain little children, who were at mid-night given charming little prizes by that grand old imaginary gentleman, "Santa Clause". A number of little children with the 'grown-ups' attended the function. The Tree was artistically decorated and loaded with costly and little prizes relishing infantine taste At interval there was dancing and the show was kept lively with fine piano music.

TENNIS IN POONA.

The following are results of Thursday's games in the Poona open Tennis Championship Tournament.

Jeejeebhoy beat Chaubal 6—2 6—0

Gaikwad and Nikam beat Sular and Bendie 1—6 9—7 6—3.

D. V. Varlak beat Aurangabadkar 6—2 6—2

K. K. Mehendale beat Chitale 6—3 6—1

Pereira and Desai beat Porekshe and Doss 6—2 6—4

Miss Kirlorkar beat Miss S. Paranjapye 6—3 6—2.

Pareira beat Sirroor 5—7 6—0 6—1

Pant Vaidya beat Parandhail 6—3 6—4

Jeejeebhoy and Bhagawat beat Morathe and Paranjapye 6—1 6—4.

B. K. Mahendale and V. P. Sataye vs Vortak and Patankar 6—2 6—3.

In the Foot-Ball match the Gt. Medical College Team not being able to put in XI gave walk over to the Ghorpadi team.

A DRUSE REVERSE.

LONDON, Dec. 26

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that it is confirmed that the Druses lost 70 killed and 200 wounded in a recent engagement near Hasbaya Fort, at Saint Christophine. Bandits last night hastily mobilised under cover of a violent storm and swooped on the railway station at Fige. The garrison held off the attackers until an armoured train arrived, and routed them.—Reuter.

IRAQ GOOT'S HEARTFELT JOY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Prime Minister of Iraq has telegraphed to Mr. Baldwin expressing the Iraq Government's "heartfelt joy" at the League Council's Mosul decision and its warm thanks to the British Government. The telegram adds that the Iraq Government is prepared to begin negotiations for the conclusion of the new treaty.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS FOR CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

New York.—A message from Manila states that six American destroyers have left for China. Two are proceeding to Shanghai and one each to Chefoo, Hong Kong and Takubar. The destination of the sixth is not known.—Reuter.

Naples.—The French aeroplane Spad Bieriot Fagio while returning from Teheran fell into the sea about two miles from here and sank. The aviators were rescued by a steamer.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, December 31.
Banks closed: New Year's Eve.
Bombay Winter Meeting, Fifth Day.

FRIDAY, January 1, 1926.
Banks closed: New Year's Day Saturday, Jan. 2, 1925.
The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.38	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A table calendar for 1926 from Adamji Haji Dawood and Co., Calcutta.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The study circle on the principles of economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 27th inst.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Shobhagchand P. Desai, Vakil High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"I intend to stand as a candidate for the next General Municipal Election from Girgaum Ward D."

ST. THOMAS PARISH EMPLOYEE'S ASSN.

The annual thanksgiving Solemn High Mass followed by sermon and Benediction in Honour of St. Thomas, will be celebrated on Friday (the 1st prox.) at 7 a.m. (B. T.) at St. Thomas Church Bassein. After mass there will be a general meeting and Refreshment.

Y. M. C. A.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Bassein Y. M. C. A., will be celebrated on Friday the 1st prox.) at 7 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady of Grace Papdi, Bassein. After Mass there will be a general meeting as usual.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha on "Tuberculosis" to-day (Monday) in the Hall of the Lady Norhtcot Hindu Orphanage at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Chawpati.

At a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday, (7th prox.) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) the Rockfeller Malaria Cinema Film will be shown after a short address on malaria, by Dr. J. E. Sandilands. His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will preside.

CLASSIFICATION OF CHRISTIANS.

The Director of Information, writes:—

"As foreshadowed in a recent press note the Government of Bombay have now passed orders in regard to the classification of Christians for the purposes of Public Service. Christians of European and allied races, and those known as Anglo-Indians, Goans, East Indians and Mangalorians, will hereafter be regarded as belonging to the advanced classes, while all Indian Christians not included in the above classes will be treated as backward for the purposes of recruitment to clerical posts throughout the Presidency."

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay if 12th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 25th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Thursday the 24th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 10.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 2.30 a.m. the following day.

A correspondent writes from Pali (Dist. Satara):—A Maharashtra Matang Parishad will be held at Pali, Taluq Karhad, District Satara, on 29th instant under the Presidency of Mr. Laxuman Balwant Bhopatkar, M.L.A., of Poona. Important subjects dealing with education, general grievances and requirements of the depressed classes will be discussed at the Conference.

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Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY 1926.

TO THE GOAL

By

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA

All nature wear one angry frown
To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Engineer Building, Princess St., BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1925.

TEST OF COURAGE.

The Presidential Address of Srimati Sarojini Naidu was an unrehearsed triumph characteristic of her genius. By the constraint of custom she had to give out a written speech, but in the actual delivery she treated the original as a sketch for picturesque elaboration. She belongs to the order of those who respond to atmosphere, and like true artists mirror forth the pageantry of events. The functions of leadership vary with types; Mrs. Naidu has always been an inspirational force as apart from an administrative organiser, and in her address she reflects that distinctive trait of her career in politics. There was very little in the past year that could be described with elation, and if the speech had the glow of melancholy fervour in some of its periods, we should recollect the hesitations and wranglings of the last twelve-months. The key words of her appeal are, "Remobilise, Reconcile, Discipline," and no better message can there be for the New Year. In the written speech, the President gave in fleeting perspective the reverses and the dishonour suffered by India, at home as well as abroad. Beginning with the scourge of repression at home, she led the Congress on to realise the parallel phenomenon of persecution overseas and the tragic appeal of South Africa. It was a harrowing recognition of our weakness, disunion, lack of faith and the will to die for the sake of living. Very lightly she traversed the ground of Hindu-Muslim relations, so lightly indeed that we fear she carried caution to excess. With singular authority she could have put the wranglers to shame and exhibited the permanent bonds of unity that link the people of India. Cowards by compulsion, one of the manifestations of craven selfishness is the strife that destroys themselves and makes them insensitive to honour. From all parts of Asia we had the message last year that the only way India could help other countries was through her getting free, and abstaining from meddlesome intrusion until she was in a position to protect her own people. Take the fierce decimation of Indians in South Africa; we come back to our initial weakness and subjection which cripple our capacity for help and enable the South African Whites to treat the Indians as a coolie-race cumbering the earth. Terrible, indeed, is our degradation if we but think of it in terms of the South African menace, and Mrs. Naidu had before her the tragic sight of Indians pleading vainly for protection. "In the battle for liberty fear is the one unforgiveable treachery and despair the one unforgiveable sin." With dissensions at home and oppression abroad, the warning against the treason of slothful despair ought to impress every Indian and evoke in him the buoyant spirit of sacrifice. In the reflex result, our continued docility and subordination is damaging the progress of the world. Mahatma Gandhi never exaggerates peril for the sake of effect, but peering into the future he foresaw the dread possibility of the South African Whites disowning God and the Bible by the total negation of human brotherhood. Mrs. Naidu's speech was of panoramic scope, and if it was her aim to open our eyes to the humiliation of our condition in the world-drama, she has achieved a memorable success.

The subsequent proceedings at Cawnpore distinctly point to the spirit of remobilising, reconciling and disciplining. The consultations of the Swaraj Party foreshadowed the political programme of the Congress and the country will learn with relief that the lure of stagnant compromise has been repudiated both by the Subjects Committee of the Congress and the Swaraj Party. Pundit Motilal's resolution had the approval of Mahatma Gandhi, which indicates the willingness of No-changers to strengthen the hands of Swarajists in the legislatures. If the Government are obdurate, there is the prospect of Swarajists joining hands with the No-changers who have patiently been watching the exhaustion of council-endeavour. When they are in active alliance, there will be a restoration of policy, appealing to all the parties. Patna witnessed a rapprochement, but between Patna and Cawnpore there was the eruption of responsive co-operation which, we are glad, has been finally suppressed by the majority. Mr. Jayakar spoke in favour of the acceptance of office with stately earnestness, himself promising to practise a self-denying ordinance. The offer is a sentimental one not directly relevant to the principle of accepting official patronage. There is another significant fact worthy of notice. Mr. J. N. Sen-Gupta dispelled the rumour that Bengal Swarajists were secretly longing for ministerships. In the event, the Jayakar-Kelkar group were isolated and outvoted, and we hope there will be an end to the disruptive campaign in favour of office. We cannot faithfully treat it as a topic of mutual controversy because Pundit Motilal's resolution is much more than a negative definition of policy. It contemplates a vigorous course of action with civil disobedience as the final recourse. The atmosphere is clear, since it foresees a period of preparation and the avoidance of routine-excitement confined to the legislatures. If the Government are statesmanlike there is the probability of peace; otherwise we have to bring the Swarajists back into touch with the masses and proceed in the spirit of constructive self-help at all costs. In this phase, is it essential for the Swarajists to exist as a party? We would prefer the Congress to take over the entire direction of the political programme, obliterating party-differences, but then as a practical issue we have to recognise the persistence of a free-lance party preaching the acceptance of office. If they obey the considered behests of the Congress and cease their propaganda, it would be easier to make the Swaraj party politically coterminous with the Congress. We, however, are not sure of such forbearance and therefore we should not be surprised at the expedient concern of Swarajists to maintain their party for the time being. They receive the full moral support of the Congress in curbing down the elements of radical change.

In the scotching of responsive co-operation, we have gratefully to acknowledge the moral support of Lala Lajpatrai whose advice consisted of some procedural amendments involving no injury to the vital principles of policy. If the Government have no response to make against the demand of the Congress, the Swarajists propose to leave the Councils, taking care at the same time to exclude all loyalist incursions in their absence. The voter owes it to himself not to be misrepresented in the legislatures, and hence he is right in keeping false spokesmen off the venue of the Councils. We may have to embark on the reserve-policy of mass-agitation suggested by Deshbandhu Das as the alternative to official obstruction. It is a challenge we have to meet in the spirit of ultimate sacrifice. Success is the sum of noble, self-forgetting attempts in a right cause. If the Congress works out the meaning of the resolution in a serious spirit, we shall have to recapture the stern emotions of 1921—a formidable prospect perhaps, but then there is no visible alternative to direct action if the Government imagine that peace is going to ensue through the agricultural acumen of the new Viceroy. The resolution does not under-rate the difficulties ahead, as a glance will shew the meaning of the programme:

"The work in the country shall be directed to the education of the people in their political rights and training them to acquire the necessary strength and power of resistance to win those rights by carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress with special reference to popularising the spinning wheel and Khaddar, promoting inter-communal unity, removal of untouchability, ameliorating the condition of the suppressed classes and removal of the drinking evil, and shall include capture of local bodies, organization of villages and of labour, both industrial and agricultural, the adjustment of relations between employers of labour and workmen and between landlords and tenants and the general advancement of the national, economical, industrial and commercial interests of the country both in India and overseas."

With Gandhiji behind it, we cannot interpret the immensity of the programme as so much bluff; with the disappointments of Council-action and rejection of continuous appeal to Government, there is the confidence that Swarajists will sympathise with the attitude of the No-changers in the trying days of their eclipse. There is the prospect of strenuous sacrifice ahead, since the Congress is reasserting the imperative need of voluntary action. And if the Congress re-enters the arena, it will have constantly to remind the people of the message of Srimati Sarojini Naidu:—"In the battle for liberty fear is the one unforgiveable treachery and despair the one unforgiveable sin." The option of peace lies in the hands of Britain.

HELOTS IN BOER EMPIRE.

It was a most significant fact that the first resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore was about Indians in South Africa. The main purpose of the Congress is the attainment of Swaraj for the country and the problem of Indians in South Africa has a vital bearing on this aim. Our countrymen in South Africa are being treated to-day as they are because they are the nationals of a country which is itself under a foreign domination and whose people are, therefore, helpless to protect them and their rights. If India were to-day mistress of her own house, no country would dare to insult her and her nationals as they are being insulted to-day in South Africa. In giving the place of honour to the resolution assuring its full support to Indian settlers in South Africa in their struggle against the consolidated forces which threaten their very existence there, the Congress has, therefore, merely emphasised the vital relation which that struggle abroad bears to the larger struggle for freedom at home. The resolution points out that the proposed anti-Asiatic legislation is in breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914 because it is racial in character and is calculated not only to make the position of Indians much worse than it was in 1914, but is designed to make residence in that country of any self-respecting Indian impossible. The Gandhi-Smuts Agreement, it will be remembered, was the outcome of the memorable Satyagraha campaign carried on under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The main object of that campaign was two-fold: first to ban for all time all legislation based upon racial or colour distinctions, and, second, to protect the existing rights of Indians. The settlement, as Mahatma Gandhi points out in 'Young India,' was wrung from an unwilling Government after eight years' hard and prolonged struggle involving sufferings of thousands of Indians and death of a good few, and it was to be an augury of a better future for the Indian community, as was stated in the correspondence that passed between Gandhiji and General Smuts. Where then, as Gandhiji asks, was any security for the Indian residents against further encroachments upon their status, if new restrictions could be imposed at the sweet will of the Government of the day? Since 1914 that settlement has been more often than not treated as a mere scrap of paper. But, in respect of the proposed anti-Asiatic Bill, Dr. Malan contends that it does not violate the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement. If so, the Congress resolution makes the reasonable proposal that the difference in the interpretation of the Agreement should be settled by reference to arbitration, as was done in 1893 in connexion with matters affecting Indian settlers of the Transvaal and those arising from the Administration of Law 3 of 1895. The Congress heartily endorses the suggestion for a Round Table Conference and declares that in the event of the Round Table Conference and the proposal regarding arbitration failing, the Imperial Government should withhold Royal Assent to the Bill should it pass through the Union Parliament. The resolution is a firm and sweetly reasonable gesture of conciliation and any civilized Government alive to a sense of justice and fair-dealing would make an immediate response to it. But the South African Government, backed as it is now by the entire White population, has shown itself to be incapable of such a gesture because it is prompted by the unholy desire of hounding out, if not exterminating, Indians from South Africa because it sees in their virtues a menace to White aggrandisement. Gandhiji has made a final appeal to Whites in South Africa by asking them if they will deny their Bible and God by persisting in their unrighteous campaign against his countrymen. It is hoping against hope to expect a response even to this appeal.

Meanwhile, the peril to Indians in South Africa is real and imminent. For them there will soon be no alternative other than extermination or life-long degradation unless Lord Reading and his Government lose no time in asking the Imperial Government to see that the intention of the South African Union Act, which reserved to them the power to intervene for the protection of the rights and interests of Indians is carried out in the spirit as well as the letter and unless the Imperial Government are alive to their duty and intervene either by insisting on a Round Table Conference being summoned or by vetoing the legislation. If Lord Reading does not demand of the British Government to veto the legislation and if the British Government do not veto it, they will be guilty of a gross betrayal and a breach of a solemn undertaking embodied in a parliamentary statute—a breach no less worthy of condemnation by all right-thinking men than Germany's breach of the neutrality of Belgium which led to Britain's participation in the Great War. Apart from the clear demand of the South African Union Act, there are precedents which, as Gandhiji pointed out, warrant an intervention on the part of the British Government to protect the rights of the weak against the aggression of the powerful. If the British Government are cynically indifferent to their statutory duty and their moral obligation to three hundred million subjects of His Majesty, the inference will be inevitable. The inference will be that the British Empire exists only so that the coloured subjects of His Majesty should be dominated, exploited and humiliated for the aggrandisement and profit of the Whites and that it is as the exponent of such an Empire that Lord Reading deprecates interference in "the domestic affairs of South Africa" even to save Indians from economic ruin and moral degradation. If Indians are compelled to draw this inference, then Dr. Abdur Rahman will not be wrong in wishing that the sooner the life of such an Empire was done with the better for the world.

Notes of the Day.

The Congress Volunteer Movement.

In his felicitous speech as President of the third All-India Volunteers' Conference, Mr. Goswami dwelt on the vital importance of having a well-organised national volunteer service and appealed to the youth of the country to join in large numbers the Hindustani Seva Dal, started under the auspices of the Congress. He fully endorsed Mrs. Naidu's message to the Conference to have a "general conscription of the young generation to discipline it for national service" and pointed out that the chief aim of the Congress volunteer movement was to foster the spirit of union and efficient service. Mr. Goswami and the other speakers, like Maulana Shaukat Ali and Lala Lajpat Rai, did well in emphasising the special need at this hour of a large band of workers for constructive work throughout the country in view of the happy recognition of such work outside the Councils. The need for trained volunteers being recognised all round, it is now for the Seva Dal to frame, in the light of past experience, definite courses of training suited to the different classes of volunteers, as it is clear from the speeches at the Conference, that many volunteers will be expected to do much more than regulate meetings. The courses should be brief and severely practical and, as the President rightly cautioned, over-standardisation should be avoided. The framing of these courses with full attention to details, starting convenient provincial centres of training and the collection of the necessary funds should at this stage engage the quiet and sustained attention of those who have knowledge of volunteering and especially those who know the psychology of the young. And if this means for a time less singing of the praises of training and discipline and organisation, it need not be regarded as a great calamity.

Lines of Development.

We shall do our bit by offering a suggestion or two. The adaption of the scout movement to our requirements will be a useful general policy and the special courses that we need may fairly correspond to the special tests prescribed for the scouts. The general course common to all regular volunteers should include physical culture with and without apparatus, sports calculated to develop agility and alertness, first-aid, cycling, national songs, and elementary study of Hindustani, including the knowledge of both the Devanagari and the Urdu scripts. Only one more suggestion for the present: every effort must be made to include both Hindus and Muslims in each corps, and no man who exhibits communal rancour should have anything to do with the volunteer organisation. A strong organisation rightly used will be a boon to us. If allowed to be perverted to foment party or communal bickerings, it may be our bane. Hence Mahatmaji's wise insistence in the volunteers' pledge on non-violence not only in word and deed but also in "intent."

Dr. Bhandarkar Memorial.

No memorial to the late Dr. Bhandarkar can be more fitting than to develop the already existing Oriental Research Institute named after the great Orientalist into a model centre for Oriental research. Even during the few years of its existence the Institute has done good work and has enjoyed the confidence of the public. It is conducting a scholarly magazine of Sanskrit research, and has brought out half a dozen critical Sanskrit publications and has many more in the press. It is also engaged in the great task of publishing a critical and authoritative edition of the Mahabharata. In short the Institute has shown great promise of growing into a first class research centre. To cope with its possibilities, however, it requires more funds than are at present available. The Institute, therefore, has issued an appeal to the public for donations to the extent of four lakhs. Considering the duty that the whole of India owes to the memory of the greatest Sanskrit scholar of India in modern times and to the cause of Oriental research, the appeal made is a modest one; and we hope the public and the Indian States will generously respond to it.

Foreign Propaganda.

Mr. G. S. Dara writes from Paris:—

"Opinions vary on foreign propaganda. Some apparently do not see its utility at the present stage at all. Others there are who don't deem it a proposition worthy of consideration even under an improved state of affairs at home. Still others would entertain grave doubts as to whether the expense incurred on this score will ensure the money's worth in the end. To this may be added, again, the advocates of propaganda satisfied otherwise, but feeling greatly handicapped for want of men and money. Given an efficient Editor to edit, and enough funds to draw upon to meet the bill, they would vote for it straight away. To yet another class of promoters of propaganda there is the difficulty of selecting the seat of publication. If some would stick to London, others will preferably go to Paris or New York. Then, again, while some would like to see an independent Indian journal in London, some others would proceed to place the case in the hands of a British Committee, or even entrust it to a Labour organ in return for a subsidy. So much for the various shades of opinion at home, as I see them from afar. But on this end too, there is no agreed opinion either. Some of the London correspondents and contributors of Indian journals are not disposed favourably to look upon a plan, which they imagine, is likely to challenge their importance in certain quarters. Closely related to this, there is also the section of Indians, who remain staunch supporters of foreign propaganda, but only with this limitation, that it is left to them to direct in the manner they choose to."

Points for Consideration.

Mr. Dara proceeds:—

"To this, however, may be added in passing my own little experience too (as the Publisher and Editor of the *Hind*), for all it is worth. Briefly, it all turned on three main points: A tug of war on the Non-co-operation vs. Council issue among the supporters of the journal; the pulling of Hindus and Moslems to the two opposite directions; and the acute controversy over having an English or Indian Editor during my absence, illness or temporary unfitness otherwise. Another point worthy of mention in this connection is the income and expense incurred. In 1919-20, when the Congress closed the journal "India" in London, the expenditure for the year was registered at £3,300, and the annual income £4 17s. for publishing 500 copies weekly. My balance-sheet for the *Hind*, covering about four years (circulation varying from 500 to 3,000) leaves me to-day in a deficit—a debt of £300 that I owe to my landlord, printers and patriotic friends. Practically speaking, every penny spent on the paper has been raised locally—from Indian students, residents, and visitors from home. Except, of course, for the contributions of Rs. 2,000 sent by the Akalis for the special Guru-ka-Bagh numbers, and a sum of Rs. 500 sent by Pt. Santanam, President, Punjab Congress Committee. (The Congress, the Caliphate and the Moslem League Executive sending their help in Resolutions only). The figure however does not include the remuneration of workers. My work, as that of Horniman was entirely honorary. So was the support extended by Arthur Field and other kind friends, both Indian and English. This, I trust, will help the promoters and the opponents of Foreign Propaganda, equally, in arriving at sound decisions of their plans, whatever they may be."

SPECIAL CONGRESS IN MAY?

TO CONSIDER GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE.

MALAVIYAJI'S AMENDMENT TO MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION.

INDIANS' PLIGHT IN BURMA.

THE AMBASSADOR FROM AMERICA.

The Congress reassembled yesterday noon and passed resolutions regarding the Bengal Ordinance, Sikh Prisoners, position of Indians in Burma, which Mr. Prakasam declared to be Kenya in the very heart of India. A resolution demanding wearing of khaddar by members on Congress occasions was also passed after some discussion.

But, the main theme of debate was Pundit Motilal Nehru's resolution regarding Congress Council policy.

Towards the close Pandit Malaviya moved an amendment deleting all reference to Civil Disobedience and omitting various details regarding withdrawal from Councils. He suggested a special session of Congress in May to advise on the course action in case Government's answer to the Assembly demand were considered unsatisfactory by the All-India Congress Committee.

From our Special Representative).

CAWNPORE, Dec. 27.

The Congress reassembled to-day. Resolutions were passed condemning the Bengal ordinance, the campaign against Indians in Burma, and demanding release of Sikh prisoners. There was a short debate on the resolution demanding wearing of Khaddar on Congress occasions.

A Striking Speech.

Maulana Mohamed Ali made a striking speech in Urdu and made short work of the opposition arguments and, although it suffered from its length, it was much appreciated by the audience. He told them that in no other country in the world a handful of foreigners were ruling 32 crores and, it was imperative, therefore, that a nation at war should have its own uniform and only those wearing Khaddar could be included in their army, since it was their national uniform. Napoleon had said an army must march on its stomach and how could the Indian army march on its empty belly? They had in these days responsive co-operation, reflection co-operation, non-co-operation co-operation and co-operation, co-operation and so on. Indians were at coining phrases but not at coining money and Indian intelligence was the most unintelligent one. Some American lady had told him that the dress of Indians consisted of a turban and a handkerchief. The turban was new, he said and the head under it had no intelligence at all. Quoting Gandhiji, he said Khaddar was like the gentle rain from the heaven which benefitted all, not only rich but the poor and Khaddar benefitted all he said. The speech was cheered to the echo by an appreciative audience and the resolution was carried only about a dozen voting against including some Responsivists like Mr. Jayakar and his immediate admirers.

America's Tribute to Gandhiji

Mr. Jesse Holmes of America then paid his tribute of love and appreciation to Mahatma. South Africa claimed Gandhiji as its own and so had India. Could not he also claim him for America, he who belonged to the Society of Friends? Americans had gone too far in pursuit of wealth and their love of wealth had led to concentration and oppression of poor and power had led to war and to actual suicide of civilisation. Gandhiji, however, had shown them a better way to follow.

A Hopeless Fight.

The most important resolution part of the Patna resolution was then taken in hand. It covered more than two printed foolscap pages and if the resolution was long, Pandit Nehru's speech in its introduction was longer. As, however, the discussions in the Swarajya Council and the Subjects Committee have been published at length and speeches were mere repetitions of old arguments and nonsense, it is waste of time to refer to them again. The Congress which was sitting since noon had sat for about six hours without any break and people were getting restless. Responsivists had made a clever move in bringing down Pandit Malaviya to propose the amendment for which they had fought long and toughly at every stage. Everyone, however, since it was getting late reserved his speech for the next day. Yet Pandit Malaviya tried to put in a few preliminary remarks. The fight tomorrow promises to be long and bitter but there is no hope for responsivists to win in any way, inspite of the unexpected help of Pandit Malaviya who had put in no appearance in the Congress all these days. Although a few of Pandit Malaviya's adherents in the Hindu Sagathanist movement might throw in their weight on his side, the fight is a hopless one for them.

Congress was adjourned till 12 noon tomorrow.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT.

SPECIAL SESSION SUGGESTED.

(CAWNPORE, Dec. 27.)

Towards the close of the congress sitting to-day, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved an amendment to Pandit Motilal Nehru's main resolution regarding political work. Pandit Malaviya's amendment deleted all reference to civil disobedience, and omitted various details regarding withdrawing from the Councils because he, the Pandit, believed that the Swaraj party would not be able to carry them out. Instead he moved that the Congress political programme should specially include work in the legislatures for the purpose of utilising them to the best possible advantage for the early establishment of full responsible Government with co-operation when necessary to advance the national cause and obstruction when necessary for the same object. The amendment also proposed that the Congress should not only adopt the resolution of the Assembly of February 18th regarding a round table conference but also of September last specifying the demands for Reforms. The amendment ended with stating that if Government's answer during the forthcoming session was not held to be satisfactory by the All-India Congress Committee, then a special session of the Congress be summoned in May to advise on the course of action.

Both Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution and Pandit Malaviya's amendment will be discussed to-morow.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIB.

KENIYA IN INDIA.

(Associated Press)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 27.

The Congress reassembled at 12-30 p.m. Attendance was as large as yesterday as the agenda to-day contained the central resolution of the session regarding political programme of the Swarajya Party as finally approved of by the Congress Subjects Committee. The other resolution condemned Government's action under the Bengal Ordinance, demanded unconditional release of Sikh prisoners, urged the Viceroy to withhold sanction to the expulsion of non-Burman Offenders Bill and the Tax on Sea Passenger Bill. Pandit Malaviya attended the session to-day.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDINANCE

Mr. Sen Gupta moved:

"This Congress strongly condemns the abuse of Regulation three of 1818 and the autocratic enactment of the Bengal Ordinance Act and arrest and detention without definite charge and open trial of a large number of patriotic youngmen of Bengal under the said Regulation and the Act and further condemns their continued incarceration maltreatment and deportation outside Bengal notwithstanding the clearly and repeatedly expressed opinion of people both inside and outside the legislatures".

Mr. Sen Gupta said Government had broken its pledge given in a Government resolution on the Repressive Laws Committee's report to repeal Regulation III of 1818 On the other hand the Bengal Ordanance was secretly hatched and 150 persons were arrested for conspiracy, but not a single document or ammunition of incriminating nature was discovered. The Ordinance itself was so framed that to silence some critics it was provided that there would be trial by special magistrates. More than a year had, however, passed and 150 patriots were kept in jail without trial and without charge against them. (Shame, shame). Government apologists had stated that witnesses and jury would be intimidated. This was a lie. One single European, Mr. Day, during the last five years had been killed and it was a jury with the majority of Indians that returned the verdict of "guilty". Hitnesses, all Indians, gave evidence in the case. Same was done in the case of the bomb thrown into a shop. The fact, however, was that Government had no proof which could stand the test of judicial scrutiny. "My charge is that their object is not to punish criminal activity, but to smash the legitimate activities of the Swaraj Party and Congress". (Applause). He charged the Bengal Government with violating the Ordinance by not providing comforts to prisoners promised by the Act and held it unlawful on the part of Sir Hugh Stephenson to have stated that it was part of the Burma Government's job and not the Bengal Government's to fix the allowance of the detenues transferred to Rangoon jails. He declared that an administration which stood in the way of forces of liberty would be demolished as similar institutions had been demolished in the past in other countries. (Applause).

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, seconding the resolution, said the ordinance was a disgrace upon any civilized Government, much more so on a Government which had in its own country produced Common Law and Law of evidence to shift falsehood from truth. He did not know of any instance since 1908 when a prisoner killed a co-prisoner for perfidy where witness had been intimidated. Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarty held that mere passing of resolutions on Bengal Ordinance every year showed only impotent rage.

After Dr. Satyapal and Mr. Purshottam Roy had spoken the resolution was passed unanimously.

SIKH PRISONERS

Lala Lajpatrai moved: "This Congress deeply regrets that the Punjab Government has not yet released Gurdwara prisoners in spite of the settlement brought about by the Gurdwara Act merely on the technical ground that the Gurdwara prisoners would not give an undertaking which the high souled prisoners declared to be deregatory to their self-respect. This Congress is of opinion that there will be no proper settlement of the Gurdwara question until Gurdwara prisoners are unconditionally released."

Lala Lajpat Rai said the Bengal Partition agitation and Sikh Gurdwara agitation stood before them as outstanding examples of what the determination to win a right cause could achieve. Sikhs were determined and made the Hve of Government most inconvenient and they hint their way. Government paid no heed to mere bluff and threat. He was one of those who had previously advised the Sikhs to accept the condition but when the Sikh prisoners had gone one better and had rolled themselves as voters under the Act there was no basis for Government refusal to insist on its particular condition being fulfilled.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar held that it was nothing but the spirit of meaness that Government was exhibiting in asking for an idle undertaking. Maulana Shaukat Ali's advice to the Sikhs was that let all their leaders rot in jail but never to give the undertaking.

Pundit Nekiram said the Sikhs had won the right through suffering and Government had now put the last hitch to keep up its prestige but the Sikhs who had sent in 30,000 men to jail, had suffered 400 of them to death and had paid eleven lakhs in penalties could not yield.

Qazi Abdur Rahiman and Mr. Bharucha also supported.

Sardar Mangal Singh in thanking Congress for support said Sir Malcolm Hailey's Government would have to surrender. How were they saying that the country was not fit for Civil Disobedience when hundreds of them in the Punjab who were members of unlawful bodies like Akali Dal and S. G. P. C. of which he was President were not being arrested. Government dared not. When Gandhiji and Lala Lajpat Rai told them to accept the condition of the Punjab Government. Sikh leaders felt that it would involve national humiliation after such sacrifices if they did so. He assured them that the Sikhs would be prepared for even greater sacrifices for national liberty. But, on one condition, that Hindus and Muslims did not fight. It was, indeed, because of Congress weakness that it took them two years to win their point at Jaito, because Government thought that without the help of Hindus and Muslims the Sikhs could not hold on for long.

The resolution was passed.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

Mr. T. Prakasam then moved: "This Congress regards the Expulsion of Non-Burman Offenders Bill and the Tax on Sea Passengers Bill of Burma to be an attack on the liberty of citizens and in the opinion of Congress the first Bill imporils vast interests of Indians resident in Burma, inasmuch as it exposes innocent men to the mercy of the executive and is of opinion that the Bills should not receive Viceregal sanction."

ANOTHER KENYA.

Mr. Prakasam said that he had recently been touring in Burma closely studying the conditions there. The real object of the Expulsion Bill was prevention of political propaganda among Indians there. The schedules attached to the Bill included trivial offences like failure to take out license for keeping wireless installation. If the Bill became law they would soon have a Kenya in the very heart of India. The Viceroy expressed his powerlessness to do anything substantial for Indians in Kenya but Burma was part of India and the Bill was introduced with his previous permission. He could not plead now powerlessness. Continuing, Mr. Prakasam described in detail the effects of the Sea Passengers Bill. That proposed a tax of Rs. 5 on every Indian getting into a boat for Burma from any part of India. It was the paramount duty of India to see that these two obnoxious bills did not get into the Statute Book. Concluding, Mr. Prakasam said Burmans themselves did not give their approval to these two bills. Even the Nationalists, who were originally responsible for the passing of them had come to realise their mistake. He loped that Indian M. L. C.'s in the Burma Council would co-operate with the Swarajists and Home Rulers and get these bills revoked. Mr. Prakasam also put in a strong plea for a regulation of emigration of labour from India to Burma and Ceylon. India was fast becoming, said Mr. Prakasam, a labour depot. Was it not our duty, he asked, to see that labourers who went out were not subjected to ill treatment?

Mr. Halder, seconding, said there was no organised movement to support our resolutions. The trouble in Burma was the same as the trouble in South Africa. Everything was a question of bread and butter, especially so in the country of virgin soil. The mighty Europeans who were exploiting Indians must be attacked on their weak spot. The speaker asked, would there be an organised movement from India which would go to Burma and vindicate our rights there? This could be done by the peaceful weapon of the Akalis.

Mr. Banerjee, ex-Editor of "Rangoon Mail," deplored that Indians here had not realised the danger that threatened Indians in Burma. After the qualified Home Rule given to Burma the cry of "Burma for Burmans" had been raised to the detriment of Indians and Burmans and in real interest of the British exploiters. The Burmans were opposed to the Bills, but the leaders of such Burmans were in jail. Sir Harcourt Butler, very courteous but very astute, had managed to divide Burmans from Indians. It was for the Viceroy to remedy the injustice and danger proposed by the Bills.

Mr. Abdul Abdul Sattar Wali (Burma) supported the resolution. The Bills referred to were clearly directed against Indians because their constituted majority of the non-Burman foreign element in Burma.

Mrs. Madanjit (Burma) appealed to the Indians here to come to the rescue of one millions of Indians in Burma who could not peacefully breathe their the proposed legislation were not vetoed by Lord Reading, Indian Congress was taking interest in the position of Indians in South Africa, of those in Fiji and Kenya but not of those in Burma

The resolution was carried unanimously.

WEARING OF KHADDAR

Dr. Satyapal in place of Gandhiji moved the resolution approving and confirming part (a) of the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. at Patna regarding alternative franchise and creating the All-India Spinners Association. He made a long speech explaining the importance of khaddar.

Mr. C. Venkatramana Iyengar, though he possessed shares in mills, supported the resolution as he believed there was at present no antogonism between mill industry and khaddar industry. If the manufacture of hand spun yarn was increased, there would be great possibility of reducing the import of foreign cloth and foreign yarn mills in India could not completely close up and there would always be demand for khaddar and if the quality of khaddar was improved it would be all the better.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani, opposing the resolution objected to the insistence of khaddar dress for Congress work, although he believed in utility of wearing Khaddar. To be a member of the Congress was the right of every Indian and to deprive him of it on the ground that he did not put on khaddar was nothing short of coercion. He wondered if Congress would appreciate a resolution that those who were not vegetarians should not be entitled to excercise their Congress membership rights. It was argued that there must be a national uniform, but what was the need for it. By these sortorial requirement the Congress was shutting out persons like Mr. Jinnah, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Chintamani, who were not opposed to Congress nor to khaddar. Moulana Hasrat had a suspicion that Congress workers did not always put on khaddar. At best each could have but one pair of khaddar cloth to put on Congress occasions and yet why have compulsion and disqualification in case of those who do not wear khaddar?

Mr. Hamid Ali (Raipur) considered the resolution a huge farce.

Maulana Mahomed Ali complained that what India possessed was not intelligentsia but in intelligentsia, for it they eally had an intelligentsia the country could never have remained for so long in occupation of a handful of Englishmen. Mr. Hasrat Mohani had opposed resolution on the ground of his dislike of conscription. The Speaker asked whether it was not a fact that during the last war when voluntary recruitment did not come up to the standard conscription was a necessity. To-day we adopted the same principle in the Indian fight for freedom. The speaker emphasised that what India needed was not protection to transfer 70 crores from the pockets of Manchester to those of Bombay but machinery for proper distribution of wealth so that these 70 crores might be distributed among twenty crores of poor Kisans. They jeered at Gandhiji's prescription for liberty, perhaps, because it was so cheap. He asked them to remember that Napolean used to say that every army was a reptile. It marched on its bellies. It was, therefore, important to feed the bellies. In India crores of people did not fill their bellies by two meals a day and until they did

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NATIONAL DEMAND DEFINED,

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

AND NATIONALIST PARTY'S TERMS OFFERED IN FEBRUARY.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE'S PROCEEDINGS

The Subjects Committee met on Saturday night to discuss Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution about Congress political programme as amended in the light of the discussion which took on Friday.

A full dress debate took place, the only important amendment carried being Mr. T. Prakasam's adopting the Assembly's resolution of 18th February 1924 (for the Round Table Conference) and the terms offered by the Swarajists and Independents then as being now offered on behalf of the Country.

The Committee decided to accept Assam's invitation for the next year's Congress.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 26.

The Swaraj Party's resolution relating to the political programme of the Congress underwent considerable changes in the Congress Subjects Committee to-night. Pandit Motilal Nehru in the light of yesterday's discussion and in consultation with Lala Lajpat Rai and others himself altered the resolution so that when the Special Committee reported that the Government reply (to be given before the end of February) was unsatisfactory, Swarajist members of the Legislatures should intimate to the Government that they would no longer remain members, but would go out and work among the people. All the same the Swarajist members would vote for rejection of the Finance Bill in March, and, immediately after, leave their seats. The No-Changers headed by Mr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya considered all this a camouflage and expressed the opinion that it would have no effect on the astute Englishmen who ruled India; but the majority accepted the amendment's made and on the motion of Mr. Kiran Shankar Ray a further change was made to the effect that a Special Committee might allow members to go back and be present in Councils for special or unforeseen occasions like the Bengal Ordinance. The attempt of Mr. Jayakar Mehta for the deletion of the whole of Clause 3 relating to Swarajists thereby urging that Swarajists as such be not recognized, was warmly opposed by Pandit Motilal Nehru who threatened to say good bye and raise the Swarajist flag. The motion was lost by a large majority, but on the suggestion of Mr. Prakasham a very important change was made by which the Congress was committed to the adoption of the Assembly's demand of 18th February 1924, for a Round Table Conference as embodying the terms of the country. This was carried by 40 to 27 votes, no-Changers remaining neutral, as indeed on many other occasions.

HEATED DEBATE.

Heated debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Sri Hari who wanted to prevent the Swarajists from accepting any offices whether elected or nominated on the Legislature or outside, and seats on committees and commissions whether of the Legislature or otherwise, This led to vigorous defence by Pandit Motilal Nehru of his acceptance of membership of the Skeen Committee and the acceptance by Mr. Patel of the President of the Assembly, both of which, he claimed, stood on a different footing from the acceptance of office in the gift of Government.

A voice: Is the Committee just what you asked for?

Pandit Motilal: Much more than that. Except the President and Secretary all members are Indians. The terms of reference are wide. The Committee has been an eye-opener to me, and we have been given access to confidential matters.

A voice: Is this not Responsive Co-operation?

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Whoever said I did not practise Responsive Co-operation? I do full co-operation when need be. Want of military education is the sole cause of our helplessness, and it is more important than the revision of the Government of India Act.

Mr. Jayakar supported the view of Pandit Motilal Nehru, notwithstanding his bad logic. He was glad Panditji had practically confessed that there were offices and offices. He hoped that this thin end of the wedge would open the road along which they would drive carriage and four. The motion of Mr. Sri Hari was lost and the original resolution of Pandit Motilal Nehru as amended was adopted by 72 votes to 26. This amended motion will be discussed in the open Congress which is likely to support it.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

TILAKNAGAR (Cawnpore), Dec. 27.

About half an hour aftetr the Congress adjourned last night, the Subjects Committee reassembled and Pandit Motilal Nehru explained the changes made in the text of the resolution of the Swaraj Party after consultation with leaders in the light of yesterday's discussion. The principal changes were three, firstly, instead of calling the Assembly's resolutions of 18th February 1924 and 8th September 1925 as a national demand they are described as "terms of settlement offered by the Nationalist Party in the Assembly", Secondly, the special committee to express opinion in the Government's reply is to consist of the Working Committee of the Congress and a few others to be elected. Thirdly, while the original text stated that if Government's reply before February was considered unsatisfactory, Swarajist members must leave their seats but the present motion stated that after intimating that they would go out into the country and work among the people, the swarajist members would continue to sit to reject budgets and thereafter leave seats.

PANDIT MOTILAL EXPLAINS CHANGES

With these main changes in the text of the resolution, Pandit Motilal made an opening speech explaining why those changes were made. First of all, he pointed out that the Assembly's resolution could not be considered as a national demand, and even the Swarajists had not considered it as such. The resolution was but a minimum term of settlement offered to Government by Swarajists and Independents in the Assembly, but Government had not accepted even those terms. Then again it was Lala Lajpat Rai's view that the Swarajists could not come out immediately after intimation to the Government that they would leave their seats in the event of the Government's reply being unsatisfactory, but stay on till they rejected the finance bills.

NO CHANGER'S VIEW.

Doctor Pattabhi Sheetharamaya explained the point of view of No-Changers in regard to the resolution. They considered it, he said, a mere camouflage and would further widen the gulf that existed between No-Changers and Swarajists. The result of adopting the resolution would be that Swarajists would go down the gradient, and accept offices, because the language of the resolution was so vague and was capable of that interpretation however much the Swarajists might aver to the contrary. It was immoral therefore for those who did not believe in Council entry to vote on such an occasion, and he advised No-changers to abstain from voting. From the standpoint of view of Swarajists. While the Swarajists had brought glory to the country by carrying out some of their ideals they had failed egregiously on certain other matters. According to this motion. Swarajists even after receiving an unsatisfactory reply from Government would continue to sit for another three weeks, and continue their work according to the prevailing rules and regulations. What was the use of coming out of council's at the end of March when the Councils were automatically adjourned. This was indeed a cat and mouse trick, to borrow Laipat Rai's expression, on another occasion. Then again there was no intimation that Swarajists would not continue the constructive programme after receiving an unsatisfactory reply. The Swarajists would come out and fight the next general elections and even use Congress funds. Therefore, from the point of view of the bureaucrat, the speaker said that the Swarajists did not mean business. Government would says 'Look here, Panditji. I asked you to abandon Non-cooperation and stop talking of Civil Disobedience, but you have not done that in your resolution. You are rattling your sword. I want co-operation, otherwise I cannot give you a satisfactory answer". In that case what was Panditji going to do? Would he say to Government: "Give me your answer or else I start Non-cooperation"? Such a thing might possibly frighten Lord Reading, or to be more accurate the poor agriculturist Viceroy Mr. Wood. There was nothing in this resolution. Therefore, the resolution would only strengthen the astute bureaucracy. Then again it was not the whole All-India Congress Committee that would decide the nature of the Government reply but the Working Committee and a few to be elected and the moment they decided anything in Delhi and one could guess what they

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MUSLIM EDUCATION.

NEED OF CHANGE OF POLICY.

REAL NOT SUPERFICIAL EFFICIENCY NEEDED.

CONFERENCE AT ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALIGARH, Dec. 26.

The All India Muslim Educational Conference commenced to-day, Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, M. L. A., presiding. His presidential address dealt with a few important questions, bearing on the present-day education. The subjects covered in the address were the school and college education, educational ideals, agricultural, commercial and technical education, moral education of children, and adults, and, lastly, the education of women. He thought the chief aim of their educational institution should not be to turn out men for civil services, but to give real education to young men, without care for numbers and superficial efficiency which could only help them in entering Government service, but the real efficiency as was understood among the advanced nations of the world. They should study carefully the strong and weak points in their character and model their educational ideals according to the knowledge they had gained of it. It was not a wise policy to teach the hawk to coo like a pigeon sitting on the perch. They should never model their educational ideas by blind imitation of what others were doing, and grudging what they had achieved in their line, but choose their own line after careful thought. They should have their own men in every profession, but they should specialise only in those for which, by nature and inclination, they were the fittest. Thus they would march on the road to progress without quarrelling with their fellow-travellers. Their struggle should not be a hostile struggle for supremacy, but a friendly rivalry on the road of progress, and therefore, to avoid collision with their neighbours they should concentrate their energies on professions which they had neglected. Educational ideals, he said, must always change with the progress of humanity, if they were to keep abreast of the times.

"GREATEST AIM OF EDUCATION."

The highest aim of all education in all countries and in all times was original research. The discovery of new facts and formulation of new laws, the creation of new stars and new bright worlds in the midst, by which man was surrounded, which was duty to humanity, taking precedence of all others. It was the love of truth and the spirit of deep investigation which they should inculcate upon the minds of young men in their schools and colleges and universities, and not the propagandists' love of contention. Nothing stultified the mind of an individual or a community more than bigotry. He appealed to the community to provide facilities for original research, and the work of the scholars in the community would be judged by what contribution they made to the existing knowledge of the world. He emphasised the need of practical agricultural education, commercial and technical education which he considered a most useful and indispensible limit of the national body. He made a few practical suggestions for improving moral instruction in school the first requisits being the realisation by children of the law of duty, and, secondly, the virtue of cultivating co-operation for a common end. He regarded education of women as a settled question, and whatever suggestions he had made for the education of men applied equally to the education of women.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The presidential address of the Muhammedan Educational Conference was followed by the Secretary's report when an unexpected and dramatic incident drew the attention of the audience to the position of Muslim women in India. The university had provided a properly screened gallery for the ladies, but so far as the Conference meeting was concerned, the pandal was for the time being handed over to the Conference authorities. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, as well as the Acting Vice-Chancellor had sanctioned the construction of the gallery, but late on the night of the 25th, Nawab Sadar Yar Jung served a notice on the lady visitors that they would not be allowed to attend the Conference. Nevertheless Atiya Begum of Bombay and a number of Muslim ladies came to find the screens removed and the chair upturned by the Conference authorities. Chivalrous members soon put up the screens and the attention of the audience was drawn to Atiya Begum who, on behalf of ladies, began to address the audience from the ladies' gallery. After a continued uproar, and protests by the audience against the way in which the ladies had been treated, the President permitted Atiya Begum to come to the dais and address the audience. The Secretary then walked out of the pandal.

ATIYA BEGUM ON ISLAM AND WOMEN.

Atiya Begum, in her speech, declared that Islam was a highly-reformed and ideal religion which allotted to women her right place and prestige on earth. It was a great regeneration force for every section of mankind and left no loophole for the hypocrite. That was why it had produced women who had made their mark as rulers, authors, poets, and saints. Women whose virtues had elicited profound respect of all ages. She deplored that Aligarh had done nothing so far for the cause of Muslim women. Their suffering, voiceless mothers and sisters looked on with anguish and pain writhing in agony for their helpless incapability of moving a finger to help. Still she was quite positive that there was still a spark of justice and chivalry latent in young Muslimhood to whom she earnestly appealed to redress the wrong done to their mothers and sisters.

She was followed by another lady speaker, Mrs. Skahawat Hussein of Calcutta, after whose speech the meeting was dissolved.—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President then expressed his regret that he could not address the audience sufficiently well in English and he therefore preferred to read his address in Urdu.

He then read out his speech in the course of which he alluded to the achievements of the Educational Conference in the past and exhorted the audience to excel in education, warning at the same time that the worth of a community should not be measured in the numbers of its graduates and undergraduates. He pressed for a fair representation of all communities in the different public services and characterised the preponderance of any one community in Government offices as a real danger to the interests of other communities, but he advised his community against making communal rights in public services their slogan. He agreed that educational institutions should train men for the Civil services of the country, but that should not be the chief aim. He said, "We should study carefully the strong and weak points of our character and model our educational ideals according to the knowledge we gain of it. It is not a wise policy to teach the hawk to coo like a pigeon sitting on the perch. The hawk will not become a pigeon by taming. We should never model our educational ideals by blind imitation of what others are doing. We should not grudge others what they have achieved in their line. Nor follow blindly in their footsteps, but should choose our own line after careful thought. We should have our men in each and every profession, but we should specialize only in those for which by nature and inclination we are the fittest. In this way we shall march on the road of progress without quarrelling with our fellow travellers. Our struggle should not be a hostile struggle for supremacy; but a friendly envalry on the road of progress. Therefore, to avoid collission with our neighbours, we should concentrate our energies on those professions which they have neglected."

He refuted the notion of the inferiority of Indian mind when compared with that of the European and remarked that they too could do their part in extending the boundaries of human knowledged. He laid stress on the necessity of doing research work in the domain of knowledge. He remarked that no community could call itself educated which could not produce men whose word carried weight in the learned societies of the world. He declared amidst cheers that the pursuit of truth should be their guiding principle and deplored the paucity of scholars of sound ability among the Mohammedans. "When I hear your clamours for your share in the civil services, I wonder if you ever feel jealous of their work in the field of knowledge. Government service in many cases means nothing more than selling your soul for a mess of pottage; but that you should lag behind the Hindus in the pursuit of truth is a real tragedy. You talk too much of your political slavery, but have you ever thought of your intellectual slavery. The political slavery affects your bodies only, but the intellectual slavery holds your souls in bondage. This slavery is due to the ignorance of the masses as well as of the learned who in most cases possessed only superficial knowledge."

NEED OF AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Regarding agricultural education he thought that it was the duty of big Zamindars to train young men in the scientific methods of agriculture and employ them on their land to increase its produce. "You have made young men lawyers and taught them the laws which define human rights and taught them how to live a cultured life which means an expensive life. If your lands are desolate and your wealth is little what does your knowledge of your rights avail you? How many landlords are there in India who take interest in agriculture and the allied industries? It is not rare to see them moving resolutions in their meetings that Mahomedans should acquire higher vocational education in order to be fit for high Government posts in the department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.

I wonder, when you will get rid of your love of Government service and learn to rely upon yourselves. There is a squint in our educational policy towards Government service which must needs be corrected. What prevents a rich landlord from educating his son in agriculture and employing him on his land. But he will always give him the education of a lawyer and leave his land to ignorant farmers."

He exhorted the Mohammedans to take to commercial and technical education if they aspired to share with the non-Muslim brethren the responsibility of controlling their own district. "You will be a most useful limb if you adopt technical education as your special subject. The factories, the railways and the telegraph of a country are the arms, legs, eyes and ear of the national body without they the nation is like a deaf, dumb and blind. With a preponderance of lawyers, doctors and schoolmaster, it is like a wriggling worm with a big head and a blatant tongue, too easy to be trampled under foot, too difficult to make it stand on its legs or use its arms. For it has neither legs nor arms. Instead of concentrating your energies on the manufacture of graduates you should concentrate them on turning out mechanics and electricians in thousands."

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

He ridiculed the idea of making English as the medium of instruction and insisted on Urdu as possessing all the qualities necessary to become the *lingua franca* of India. He laid great emphasis on the moral side of education and suggested a reform of the old fashioned Maulavis. He further suggested that Friday sermons should be re-written according to the present day needs and laid emphasis on educating women side by side with men. "Not only have women an undeniable influence on the characters of their children and the minds of their husbands, but they can appreciably add to the national power. If Europeans women had not been able to replace men in the offices and factories, no European country could have sent so many soldiers to the field. Besides increasing national efficiency in terms of war an educated woman is of inestimable value to her husband whose work she can appreciate and whose cares she has the good sense to embrace. I leave a fuller account of the ideal of education for women to some future President of this Conference who not unlikely may belong to the fair sex herself." He concluded by feelingly referring to Prince services rendered by the late Justice Mahmud. Nawab Mohsinulmulk and Viqarulmulk in the cause of Muslim education and thanked the Conference for the honour in electing him to the chair.

A resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Nizamuddin on the demise of his daughter was then moved from the dais.

LADIES' APPEAL FOR WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

At this stage a lady was heard speaking from the behind the *purdah* which produced a thrill of enthusiasm in the meeting. She was afterwards stopped from disturbing the conference by the president. Thereupon Justice Sulaiman suggested that in fairness to the lady she should be asked to come near the stage and express herself. She was then escorted to the dias and she was found out to be no other person than Atiya Begum. She was accorded a warm welcome. She said: "On this auspicious day I have come grieving and crying. When you have established a University for men you should also do so for women. Where is the University for women. Such a negligence will spell disaster. Assert your manhood. Islam is not selfish. I appeal to one and all not to forget your duty towards your sisters. Let each one of you contribute one rupee and make a beginning for a University for women, and I see no chivalry and manhood in you all because in the morning you pulled down the *purdah* (cries of shame) and we again put it up and we will not trust you again unless you establish a University for women and set Aligarh take the lead. If you are not going to help us we women shall look after our own affairs then. (Laughter) and do not laugh we don't want to be laughed at. Let us see what you are going to do now."

Another lady thickly veiled then addressed the gathering. She asked what right had men to shut their women up like brook bond tea in a tin.

This being over Dr. Sulaiman thanked the President for allowing the ladies to have their say.

The meeting was then declared closed.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 27.

The second session of the Conference commenced at 2 p.m. Sir Abdul Qayyum presiding.

After the recital of a passage from the Quran, Nawab Sadr Yar Jung, Secretary, read out his written report for the year in the course of which he traced the history of the Conference and threw light on its different activities. In the absence of any objections the President declared it adopted. The report of the U. P. Muslim Provincial Educational Conference was also read and adopted. As there was none to read the provincial reports of the Punjab and of Bombay they could not be presented before the Conference. Munshi Wahid Ali Qidwai then recited a long, but impressive poem which was listened to with rapt attention.

Two resolutions were then moved and passed. In the absence of the movers of the first four resolutions the fifth resolution was taken up and moved by Mr. Niaz Ahmed, Vakil, Lahore. It demanded that half of the Fellows of the Punjab University should be Muslims in due regard to their population. It was seconded by Malak Barkat Ali. The mover deplored that during the last twelve years not a single Muhammadan was returned to the University as Fellow. The seconder declared the Punjab University to be a purely Hindu concern as it was conducted by the followers of the Arya Samaj which had produced men like Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Sharadhdhanand. Both the speeches flavoured of politics which is rending the Punjab asunder. Khan Bahadur Bashiruddin proposed an amendment to the effect that the resolution should be amended in a way so that it might become applicable to all the provinces of India. Khan Bahadur Abdul Qadir agreed with the amendment, but suggested that it should be moved as a separate entity. The Khan Bahadur remarked that without a fair representative of the Muslims at the Universities the educational needs of the Musselmans could not be properly safeguarded. The President remarked saying that in his opinion the Muslim graduates were at fault as they did not care to get their names registered in the list of registered graduates who were privileged to send two members every year. The original resolution was then put to vote and carried.

The 6th resolution advised the Muslims to establish co-operative societies in the Punjab and at Aligarh. The mover and the seconder did not throw any light on the principles underlying co-operation and hence the President felt diffident to put it to vote and requested some one from the audience to explain them. It was done by Mr. Niazahmed who in a lengthy speech asked the Muslims to learn to stand on their own legs by establishing co-operative societies. The question of the legality or illegality of interest evoked considerable controversy, but Mr. Azhar Ali tried to suppress it by bringing home to the audience the advantages of co-operation and by asking the mover to withdraw the motion on the ground that such a resolution if put from the platform of the Conference would lead to uncalled for religious differences. Khan Bahadur Abdul Qadir in a spirited speech suggested that the Muslims should learn to tackle controversial question whenever they presented themselves and should not put them off on the score of their of being difficult. He then remarked that the object of establishing co-operative societies was to remove the stigma of poverty from the forehead of the Musalmans and to save poor Musalmans from the clutches of money lenders. The resolution on being put to vote was carried with acclamation.

The last item in this session was a lecture by Maulvi Hasauddin Khamosh on economy which was greatly appreciated. The proceedings for the day then came to a close.

NATIONAL DEMAND DEFINED

(Continued from page 9.)

would decide, then the whole Congress committed to it.

A voice: "No".

Dr. Pattabhi: I say, yes. You will be now committed imperfectly, indirectly and insidiously (laughter). By accepting the resolution which some of you have not properly understood.

"WASH YOUR HANDS OFF THIS RESOLUTION."

A Sikh delegate from the Punjab said they should wash their hands of this resolution.

Pandit Motilal said having accepted one part of the resolution yesterday the House could not oppose the whole of it. Several members pointed out that yesterday's discussion was merely on the question of Council entry, and the House had every right to deal with the whole of the motion now. The speaker then pointed out that with examples of Mr. Tambe and Dr. Suhrawardy before them, they should not accept the motion.

Swami Govindanand said the resolution was a mere camouflage. He wanted an undertaking from Panditji if the Swaraj Party would be different from the Swaraj Council Party, and what Swaraj Party would actually do after March 1926.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A. (Independent), considered the present motion an improvement on yesterday's and was glad they were all thinking of constitutional opposition.

Dr. Paranjpye (Non-Swarajist) asked the Pandit to make a confession that his party could not offer Civil Disobedience and was impotent to do any intensive work in the Assembly in same way as Gandhiji had declared himself helpless in several matters.—A. P.

A CHALLENGE TO SWARAJISTS.

Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta moved that everything relating to the Swarajists in the resolution be dropped.

Pandit Motilal considered this a challenge to the Swarajists which he was not prepared to accept. Whatever had been done so far was done in order to bring the two sections of the Congress together there and Pandit Motilal asked were they going to reopen the controversy over Council entry which he thought had been decided at Delhi Congress? If he was defeated on this question then he would say "good bye" and the Swaraj Party flag would wave again.

Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta then urged deletion of the whole of Clause three of the resolution relating to the Swarajists giving an ultimatum to Government and leaving seats in case of no response. The object underlying motion was not to recognise the Swarajists as such. He pointed out that political work should be taken by Congress and Congress was not, at present, concerned with the activities in the legislatures. His other object was that the Swarajists must from now work in the country and educate the masses and carry on constructive work Mr. Mehta observed that the Swarajists did not say that in the event of an unsatisfactory reply they would not seek re-election, but fight the next general election and even use Congress funds therefore.

The motion was lost by 10 against 46 votes.

Mr. V. Ramadass (Swarajist Member of the Council of State) moved for a small change so that the Swarajists must leave immediately, the Government answer was given and need not wait for throwing out the budgets. But he withdrew it after Pandit Motilal briefly explained that it was all a difference of but two weeks.

Then on the motion of Mr. T. Prakasam the Committee deleted the words relating to the Assembly's resolution of September last and retained the resolution of 18th February 1924 (for the Round Table Conference) which Mr. Prakasam wanted the Congress to adopt as terms of settlement offered by the Swarajists and Independents in the Assembly and not as the terms offered on behalf of the country and that in event of the response being unsatisfactory the Swarajist leader should give an ultimatum as mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, seconded the motion, which was carried by 40 against 27 votes.

Mr. Yakub Hussain suggested that instead of the Swarajist members resigning from the Councils all Congress members should resign.

Lala Lajpat Rai opposed and pointed out that there were persons like Pandit Malaviya who were not Swarajists and who might be forced to resign. The effect of passing this amendment would also be to shut out non-Congressmen from the Congress. The motion was defeated.

Mr. Kirakana Shankar Roy moved that the Special Committee be authorised to allow members who have left their seats from Councils to go back for special and unforseen circumstances (circumstances like the Bengal Ordnance said the mover).

Pandit Motilal accepted the amendment subject to the voting of the House.

The motion was carried, the No-changers as usual refraining from voting.

OFFICES AND OFFICES.

A heated debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Sri Hari who by his motion wanted to prevent the Swarajists from accepting any offices including all offices whether elected or nominated on the legislatures or outside and all seats on committees and commissions whether of the Legislature or otherwise. His main point was that acceptance of office was opposed to the very fundamentals of the Swarajist constitution.

Pandit Motilal entered a vigorous defence of his acceptance of the Skeen Committee membership and election of Mr. Patel to the Assembly presidentship. Regarding the first, Pandit Motilal said India needed military training without which they were helpless. The Assembly had moved a resolution for establishment of a military college but Government said that not even ten candidates were forthcoming in India every year and, therefore, there was no need for a college in India. The non-officials contended this proposition and carried the motion. Thereupon Government was obliged to appoint the Committee in order to find how soon and where a military college be established and how young Indians were to be attracted and military career made more attractive. The terms of reference, therefore, were very wide and the subject was more important than revision of even the Government of India Act. The committee on which all except the President and Secretary were Indians was examining witnesses in order to throw open more vacancies to Indians. (a voice what about Captain Hira Singh.)

Pandit Motilal: You must also know that a special committee of this committee would visit other countries and investigate conditions there. This could not be done by us in Congress. The whole department (Military) which was a sealed book to Indians is now open to the committee. It had been an eye opener to me and the committee has not been refused access to confidential documents in possession of the Government of India (a voice: Is this not Responsive Co-operation?)

Pandit Motilal:—But whoever said that I did not do responsive co-operation, I say I do full co-operation if need be (another Voice: Was there any response?)

Pandit Motilal:—What was this but a response to the request of the Assembly?

Another Voice: But the Assembly wanted a committee of elected members

Pandit Motilal: It is a committee which is acceptable to the whole country.

Voices: No, no; yes, yes.

Dr. Moonje:—Does this comply with the fundamental principle of the Swaraj Party?

Pandit Motilal:—It complies with the fundamental of your very existence as a nation. (Hear hear.) Do you think that Swaraj is going to drop from heaven? As regards the election of Mr. Patel, let me tell you that this office is not in the gift of Government. The Speaker is a man who cannot be dismissed except by us.

The Viceroy cannot dismiss him and even the King cannot dismiss him. Therefore, on merits the Skeen Committee membership and the Assembly Presidentship stand on different footing from acceptance of office in the gift of Government.

A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Mr M. R. Jayakar (Responsive Co-operationist) accepted the views of Pandit Motilal regarding the Skeen Committee membership and Assembly presidentship and notwithstanding the bad logic of the Pandit he was prepared to make exceptions in favour of these two offices. (Pandit Motilal: If you want to represent me then represent correctly).

Mr. Jayakar: I am entitled to state that the grounds on which Panditjee based the arguments are rotten, I contend that the Skeen Committee is a Government Committee (Pandit Motilal denied this).

Mr. Jayakar: What is the use of all this camouflage? I agree that the Skeen Committee is so much connected with our existence that I am prepared to make an exception in favour of it and I beg of you not to ask Panditjee to come out of the Committee nor make Mr. Patel to leave his Presidentship. Indeed, if there is any Swarajist who is best fitted for that place it is Mr. Vithalbhai Patel Panditjee is very right in his argument that there are offices and offices and that we must distinguish between material and immaterial.

Pandit Motilal:—You again attribute a thing which I never said.

Mr. Jayakar:—Yesterday, you asked us to reject all offices in gift of Government. I pleaded for distinction between good office and bad office. But we were told that all offices in the gift of Government must be bad for the simple reason that they emanate from the tainted source. (Hear, again Panditji emphatically denied having stated anything like that and averred that Mr. Jayakar was again misrepresenting).

Mr. Jayakar: You said yesterday no offices until Government makes response. Now you want to make an exception in favour of the Skeen Committee and in favour of the Assembly Presidentship. I do hope that the thin end of the wedge now introduced will open the road so that we can run our carriage and four. (hear hear).

The motion of Mr. Sri Hari was lost.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE NOT YET.

Mr. Abdul Hamed Khan without discussion obtained the consent of the Committee to a change by which Provincial Congress Committees and not the Swarajists that would run the next elections to the legislatures, but a piquant situation arose the next moment when Mr. B Sambamurthi wanted omission of the statement that country is not fit for Civil Disobedience. There was no discussion at all on this. It was nearly eleven when this amendment was moved. The amendment was declared lost by 35 against 49. Recount was pressed and now forty-nine were declared to have voted for. An anxious moment arose, but when the President asked for raising of hands of those who were against Gandhiji was the first to raise his hand. Meeting laughed and Gandhiji joined in it. Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Sen Gupta and prominent leaders also raised their hands followed by a large number. This resulted in seventy voting against Civil Disobedience at present. The amended resolution was then finally adopted by seventy-two against twenty-six.

This amended resolution will be discussed to-day in the open Congress.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

HINDUSTANI AS CONGRESS LANGUAGE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 27.

Reassembling half and hour after the Congress adjourned this evening Subjects Committee met and transacted business of minor importance. Babu Purshotamdas Tandon of Allahabad moved that in future all proceedings of the Congress, All India Congress Committee and Working Committee should ordinarily be conducted in Hindustani, meaning Hindi or Urdu. This led to a storm of opposition from Madras, Bengal and Hara and Kavala delegates who asked, Is it the intention of Congress to shut us all out of our National Assembly?"

Mr. C. Venkatramana Iyengar (Tamilian) described the motion as tyranical.

Mr. Rama Badhra Ursaar created some merriment by speaking in Tamil on the motion.

Pandit Motilal asked the House to be reasonable. Mr. Tandon's nice speech itself was now lost on Madras and Bengali delegates while urging Hindustani to become the *lingua franca*. He asked them not to shut out Madrasis and Bengalis.

ZUBBARDUST"

Dr. Paranjpye vigorously opposed Mr. Tandon's proposition as "zubbardust". Let it not be forgotten he said that when Mohamedans came and ruled India Urdu danced on their tongues and now English was dancing. (Laughter). At this stage several amendments were again moved and points of order were raised from all corners. Mr. Abhyanker admitted it was unpatriotic not to speak in ones own language but, unfortunately, there was no common language. If the resolution was now pressed, there would be difficulty in several provinces. If Mr. Tandon wanted the whole of India to speak Hindi let him put it as franchise qualification and try to change the constitution. Mr. Prakasam urged the spread of Hindi which was already understood in more than two thirds of India. Lala Lajpatrai moved an amendment that the proceedings be carried in Hindustani as far as possible and, that efforts be made to learn Hindustani so efficiently as to make use of English unnecessary. This, was lost by 58 against 66.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta moved that those who don't know Hindustani may use English or the language of the province. This was accepted by Mr. Tandon and the amended resolution carried by 91 against 69 votes. At this stage it was ten, that is, for the discussion of the language question the Committee took about two hours. Pandit Malaviya mentioned that the Punjab Sufferers Relief Fund now with him was in bank fetching over Rs. 3,000 as interest. He suggested to the Committee to decide how best to utilise the fund in future. It was announced by the President that the resolution for, creation of an overseas Department would be moved by the chair at tomorrow's Congress sitting.

NEXT SESSION IN ASSAM

Finally, the Committee decided to accept the invitation for next Congress in Assam Congress session will be dissolved tomorrow.

THE "DAILY EXPRESS" ANNUAL.

This Annual for 1925 is a handy production, with about forty articles in twice as many pages. The articles cover a wide range of subjects, art, poetry and light literature predominanting and controversial politics being eschewed. There are many beautiful pictures suggestive of the immense variety of Indian Art and representing the principal Schools in India. The place of honour is given to a message from Sir Frederic Whyte pleading for the meeting of the best minds of India and the West. The editor of the "Daily Herald" follows with an assurance that the Labour Party will, when it comes to power, grant India self-determination. Most of the other articles including poems are by Indians. The Editor closes with a rapid retrospect of 1925. The Annual will make a good New Year present.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION DEAD.

CONGRESS SESSION COMMENCES

PRESIDENT'S THRILLING ADDRESS.

"A WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE"

FULLEST SUPPORT TO S. A. INDIANS

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION

The 40th Indian National Congress commenced its session on Saturday amidst great enthusiasm, under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Dr. Morari Lal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, while welcoming the great gathering declared that to say that Non-Cooperation had failed was to ignore facts.

Mrs. Naidu, speaking *ex tempore* for over an hour, moved the whole audience, carrying all off their feet. It was a wonderful performance.

On the motion of Gandhiji Congress extended its fullest sympathy and support to our brethren in South Africa in their life and death struggle.

Dr. Abdur Rahman, on behalf of the South African Indian Delegation, presented the President her photo saying that this greatest woman of India belonged to them and that she must be spared for few months by Indians to lead them (S. A. Indians.) In the meanwhile, Indians should be satisfied with her photograph.

(From our Special Representative.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 26.

The Congress sessions began to-day in the spacious pandal at Tilaknagar. The large tent is surrounded by finely laid grounds and well decorated by multi-coloured buntings. The whole tent was packed with throbbing mass of humanity, both visitors and delegates. A large number of ladies were present and for the *purdah* ladies there was separate arrangement. On the platform there was a large distinguished gathering, representing the many communities in India. Mahatma Gandhi sat by the President and round them was gathered the elite of the land and the flower of the intelligentsia, among whom was the now dumb portion of the Congress, the orthodox Non-Cooperators. A few Europeans were present.

Proceedings began with the singing of the national anthem by a finely trained group of boys and here and there could be seen the beautiful saffaron coloured dresses of lady volunteers greatly relieving the drabness.

hairman's Speech.

Dr. Murarilal, who made his speech in Urdu, referred to the unfortunate tension between Hindus and Muslims in Cawnpore on which their enemies were looking with exultation. It was a matter of great regret, he said, that mutual recriminations had led many seasoned soldiers and lovers of India to relax their interest in national activities. Some workers were now prisoners in Kakori case and they had suffered from many setbacks. To say that Non-Cooperation was dead or that the methods and policies adopted by us for the liberation of our country were going down was to ignore facts. They could not, however, shut their eyes to the magnitude of their task. He asked that if party system was going to be adopted in politics they would have to adopt some well recognised principles in their warfare. He welcomed them to the city of Sita, of Lakshmibai, the city where Valmiki sang his immortal epic of Ramayana.

S. A. Indians' Present to President.

Dr. Abdur Rahman, the leader of the South African deputation then presented the President her portrait as a small token and expression of the love that South African Indians had for one of the greatest women of the world to-day. They had given India, he said one of the greatest living men in the world—Gandhiji. And Mrs. Naidu also belonged to them ane one of these would have to go to South Africa soon and he said "Mother auntie accout this as an expression of love of South Africa."

Lala Gildhari Lal then read out messages from distinguished people. Basanti Devi had sent an eloquent message asking the President to light the undying fire and let the united nation rise out of the smouldering ashes strong and purified. Poet Tagore Messrs. Vijayaraghavachari, Jinnah and Dr. Besant and others had also sent messages.

A Wonderful Performance.

The Presidential address was then delivered by Mrs. Naidu. Her wonderful and brilliant eloquence then flooded the *shamiana* and carried everything before it. Men and women were carried off their feet and in her powerful language she pointed for them their woes and sorrows, their traditions and culture, their responsibilities and duties, their past and future and above all what was meant by India's honour. She spoke without a scrap of note and without once referring to the printed pamphlet from which the speech which she delivered on the spur of the moment and in her inspiration differed a great deal but not in fundamentals. She held the audience spell-bound for the matter of an hour and more and swayed the audience from passion to passion, as her own mood changed every minute in unison with her own eloquence. It was a wonderful performance on the whole never to be forgotten.

Fullest Support to S. Africa.

Soon after the Address was delivered Gandhiji moved his great resolution about South African Indians—perhaps, the most important resolution on the agenda. It was a comprehensive resolution and Gandhiji first spoke in Hindustani and then in English in support of it. He as usual spoke with great restraint and great feeling too and the resolution asked the Imperial Government to withhold Royal assent to the Bill now before the South African Parliament should it be passed by the Union Government and asked for Round Table Conference.

Gandhiji then graphically described the woes of South African Indians and said their only crime was that they were thrifty and economical It was their virtues which had made them hated, he said. The reply of the Viceroy was unsatisfactory and if that was all the comfort that Lord Reading could give he could have said it in fewer words. Could Lord Reading have said that he could not interfere in the domestic policy if instead of Indians Englishmen were concerned? He spoke of the Boer war and finally warned Europeans He said from his place of position and knowing his respensibility the South Africans would deny their bible and their God. If they failed to render elementary justice to Indians in South Africa.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in a vigorous speech asked both Hindus and Muslims to unite against the common enemy and concluded by saying that. "We will die because we are determined to live."

After the resolution was passed Dr. Abdur Rahman made a fighting speech. The doctor is a slight swift man evidently accustomed to speak to large audiences and he is a polished speaker He spoke with all the dash he was capable of with pure European accents and emphasised his words with suitable and eloquent gestures. In a few words he told the audience that the Europeans were determined to exterminate Indians in South Africa or drive them out of it. To avoid that he asked India to give them Mahatmaji for three or four months, when all their troubles would vanish as clouds before the sun.

This finished the business of the day and the Congress adjourned till noon to-morrow.

Among those present on the platform were Mahatmaji, Lalaji, Pandit M. Nehru, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Dr Rutherford, the South African Delegation, Messrs. Kelkar, Jayaker, Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Munje, Mr. Abhayanker, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Messrs. J. Sen-Gupteа Bharucha, Sidhwa, Lala Hansraj, Messrs. Sriniwas Ayengar, Prakasam Jamnadas Mehta, Miss Slade, Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

ANOTHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 25.

The 40th session of the Indian National Congress commenced this afternoon in the spacious pandal. Decorations were simple Khaddar was as usual extensively used. Portraits of leaders on the dais were those of Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak, Pandit Malaviya, Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal. Oil paintings of Deshbandhu Das and Lokmanya Tilak were prominently placed. Unlike other sessions the mottos were few and took the form of quotations of pithy sayings of various leaders. "Be Honest" (Gandhi), "End or Mend" (Deshbandhu) "Deeds not Words" (Lajpatrai) "Home Rule is our Birthright" (Tilak). The main motto in front of the declared "Unity is Strength". Delegates and visitors began to pour in from 12 noon Lady delegates and visitors were quite numerous.

Ajmer Delegates' Militant Attitude.

At 1/30 considerable stir was caused by Ajmer Merwara delegates trying to force their way into the pandal. They numbered about sixty and held themselves entitled to attend the Congress in defiance of the Congress Subjects Committee's ruling invalidating their election. Large number volunteers had to be collected to prevent the onrush. Doors were banred and volunteers armed with lathis formed a cordon. Still Ajmer delegates, who had determined to fight their way in continued to press and refused to disperse, in spite of persuasion by volunteers who cried "no violence please." But Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, the leader of Ajmer delegates lay across the entrance and few delegates of other provinces in their hurry to get in trampled upon them. By this time the pandal was packed, though not very fully. It may be mentioned that large number of Ajmere delegates were present at the Communist Conference yesterday. Aimere delegates were kept out Arjunlal Sethi Sethi soon regained consciousness, but another Ajmere delegate had to be taken out as he also wanted to force in. Some minor injuries were reported in two or three cases.

The Procession.

By 2-30 leaders arrived in procession, the band playing. Pandit Motilal entered first with Lala Lajpat Rai on his right: Doctor Morari Lal came next with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Mahatma Gandhi's appearance was the occasion for shouts of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" and next came in order Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. S. Srinwasa Iyengar, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Maulana Shaukat Ali the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Doctor Ansari, Mr. Purshotamdas Tandan, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Swami Shradhanand, and Mr. N.C. Kelkar. A number of distinguished persons were on the dais. Over dozen European ladies and gentlemen were pesent, including Mr. and Mrs. Hubley and Dr. Rutherford, Miss Slade. Dr. Abdur Rahman and other members of the South Africa Indian Deputation were on the dais. The other Indian leaders present included Munshi, Ishwar Saran, Dr. Kailasnath Katju, Mr. C. V. S. Narasinha Raja, Mr. Mohamed Safee and M. L. Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Hussain Khan, C. S. Ranga Iyer Mr. Dunichand, Mr. Barucha, Mr. Deepnarain Singh, Lala Hansraj, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Abhyanker, Dr. Moonji, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Swami Govindram, Mr. Goswami, and Mr. Chamanlal.

The pandal was packed to overflow by over 15,000 people; only Ajmere Merwara gallery was vacant. The proceedings began with singing of national songs, all standing.

Dr. Murarilal delivered his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He narrated the difficulties put in their way by the authorities and declared that Non Cooperation was not dead but had taken firm root. He took fifteen minutes to deliver his speech.

The Greatest Indian Woman.

Dr. Abdur Rahman, the leader of the South Africa Indian Deputation in a short speech said the deputation was presenting to one of the greatest women of the world (Mrs. Naidu) her photo. South African. Indian had given India the greatest living man (applause). "Mahatmaji belongs to us. (applause) Mrs. Naidu also belongs to us. You will have to give us at least one of the two to go to South Africa and fight our battle. If we take the greatest woman of India we are leaving behind her photograph, so that you may look at it and be satisfied. We present this photo to our mother and our aunt in token of love of the African Indian youth."

The Messages.

Mr. Girdhari Lal read the messages received from eminent persons wishing the Congress success.

Basanti Devi (widow of Mr. C. R. Das) asked the President to light up the undying fire and let a united nation rise, out of the smouldering ashes purified and strong. India's freedom's battle must be made worthy fight for which Das gave his life and for which 200 of their sons were abiding their time behind the prinson bars."

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore requested Mrs. Naidu to direct the Congress to love and service to the cradle of people where the great Mother's milk for her children had run dry through poverty, ignorance, disease and disunion, where life was waning and light of joy was nearly extinct.

Mr. B. Chakravarty urged a policy by which to consolidate national forces and make national demand irresistible.

Mr C. Vijiaraghavachari (Salem) suggested constitution of a committee for drafting Indian constitution to be adopted in a special session of Congress.

Mrs. Annie Besant said to the President, "May the Congress be guided by you along the path to Home Rule by union of all parties who work for India's Freedom and revive her splendid past."

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde wanted Mrs. Naidu to restore the Congress to its truly political character with Responsive Co-operation as the settled policy.

Lord Sinha sincerely hoped there would be a great gathering and a successful session.

Mr. Jinnah said the immediate issue was securing the revision of the present constitution. But any action on the principle of Direct Action would be fought with serious consequences and impair political advance.

The Indian Congress Committee of Nairobi said, "Unless whole India united and attained Swaraj all efforts to secure equal status for Indians in British colonies and foreign countries would be futile."

Transvaal Indians through their committee asked the Congress to support South African Deputation. The Pretoria British Indians Association made a similar request.

The Hon. Syed Raza Ali from Maritzburz wired appealing for modification of constitution to admit all parties.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then addressed the the Congress for one hour amplifying her written address.

"I AM NOT AT ALL DISAPPOINTED."

MR. KELKAR TO GO AHEAD WITH HIS REBELLION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TILAKNAGAR CAWNPORE, Dec. 25.

"History will repeat itself. What happened to No-changers after Gaya will happen to our Swarajist No-changers and Pro-changers. The cause will again triumfh". In those words Mr. N. C. Kelkar summed up his interview to the Associated Press representative after the meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party this morning Mr. Kelkar said, "I am not at all disappointed with the result of voting in the Swaraj Party Council. In fact, I did not expect to get so many votes as 28 against 69. As for the Congress I have even less hopes, but that does not concern me because in Congress I shall be an amused spectator to see how old No-changers and Panditji square up among themselves. As for Panditji I look upon him with the same amused delight in his new role as he himself looked upon old No-changers at Gaya and the position is practically the same to-day. He is a No-changer with a majority and as readily believe what the final result in a matter like this must be, I can go ahead with my rebellion in fullest confidence that history will repeat itself and that by the next session, Congress and public opinion will veer round and consolidate in our favour and that our plea for Responsive Co-operation will triumph. As for the Swaraj Party Council meeting there is an item regarding disciplinary action on the agenda. I take it as only formal and that it will not be taken up seriously, for even strong partisans in the Swaraj Party have expressed their view in favour of freedom of expression of view in a fundamental matter of policy like this. I have not decided as to whether I should accept this rat-and-mouse policy that is threatened to be followed in the Council. I look upon it as a distinct set-back. I do not think it will appeal to any section of the public, for even within limits of that game I now already see an application made for relaxation of the rigidity that is threatened to be introduced. As soon as voting on the resolution was over, one gentleman from U.P. who had voted with Panditji and against me, actually stood up and pleaded for permission to U. P. Swarajists in local Council to take part in the discussion on the Tenancy Bill even after Swarajists had been called out from the legislature. This member's plea was "that without their participation the cause of poor tenants would suffer." I take this opinion as a healthy sign that the average elector is not in a mood to accept the position of negation and that he wants his representative in the Council to give him the fullest benefit of his attendance, vigour and his organised action. As for resistance I am sure the success of a popular measure is in itself resistance, for nothing can upset Government so much as success of the popular measure. I do not want dry resistance, but a kind of wet resistance in which you gain something for the public. I stand for beneficial obstruction."

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

At a meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party to-day, Pandit Motilal Nehru requested Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Aney to reconsider their resignations from the Executive Council of the Party. But, they having refused, the meeting elected in their places Messrs. Abhyankar, Jamnadas Mehta and V. Ramadas.

MR. ANEY OPTIMISTIC.

YEOTMAL, Dec. 26.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., President of the Berar Swaraj Party who could not go to Cawnpore owing to unforeseen domestic troubles has wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru expressing confidence that Swarajists will succeed at their general meeting in finding out a comprehensive formula to maintain intact unity in the Party, dispel suspicion in the Congress camp and tempt public men who have deserted the Congress to return to it with a cheerful heart.—A. P.

MR B. DAS ON CONGRESS OUTLOOK

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A, member of A.I.C.C. interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press about his views regarding the success of the coming Congress, deplored the cleavage in the Congress camp which kept out a very large section of the Indian public. He was all for unity and united action. The only ray of hope he found was in the choice of Mrs. Naidu as President. She had been all along a non-party leader and a real Nationalist. It was to be seen if all her wonderful powers of persuasion could bring together the Hindus and Moslems. Swarajists and Liberals and Independents on a common platform under the Congress banner. He was grieved to see the Nation's mind diverted to so many platforms, such as Calcutta, Aligarh, Adyar, etc. While leaders would speak almost in the same language and put forward the same national demand they would not unite and speak from the same platform. —(A. P.)

NO OFFICE UNDER ANY PRETEXT.

CLEAR-CUT AND FIGHTING PROGRAMME.

ADOPTED BY SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION)

"Responsive cooperation is dead as a doornail at least for the time"; this is how our special representative at Cawnpore sums up the fate of the Responsivists in the Swaraj Party Council and the Congress Subjects Committee.

Both the Party Council and Subjects Committee rejected Mr. M. R. Jayakar's amendment (suggesting acceptance of office) to Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution which asks Congress to call upon, under certain defined programme, the Swarajist members of the Councils and the Legislative Assembly to adopt Sinn Fein mtthods in case Government failed to respond to the National demand by February next.

Pandit Motilal's resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 26.

Responsive Co-operation is dead as a doornail, at least for the time. Both Swaraj Council and Subjects Committee have thrown it out as something not worth considering, not feasible and reactionary. There was a surfeit of unreason and not a little rancour. The long resolution was explained by Pandit M. Nehru in which some amendments were inserted, perhaps, at the instance of the Working Committee to make it more acceptable to the responsivists, but the latter would have their own demand and nothing else. Lalaji, who followed immediately after M. Nehru, moved an amendment but it did not affect the principles; it was more or less a rearrangement of the resolution. As he wanted constructive work to precede Civil Disobedience his object was to work in the country to help the work in the councils to help constitutional work in the country and work outside the country by way of publicity. All this work was to lead to Civil Disobedience in the country when people were ready for it. Another of his points was that the demand made by the Assembly was not the national demand and must not be called as such and he wanted a special committee to be appointed to consider the question of steps to be taken rather than the Working Committee as proposed in the resolution. Lalaji, as usual, made a vigorous speech but his attack was directed more towards details than to the principles.

A Sentimental attack.

After Lalaji came Mr. Jayakar and he was proud that the Swarajists had completed the process of converting the Congress into a political body after only two years. He was evidently anxious to proceed with that process of conversion still further until Congress was made a safe place for job hunters and placemen. He repeated his arguments and speech of that morning and made a polished and sentimental attack on the orthodox Swarajists. He asked them not only to accept ministerships, but all offices, as, at present, they were occupied by anti-nationalised people, though he would refrain from calling them as de-nationalised. If they did not accept those offices somebody else would do so as vacuum was abhorred by Government. To show his disinterestedness he said he would place into Mahatma's hands stamped paper refusing to accept any office and, if necessary, not to stand for re-election next time. That sort of stuff has been retailed often, but people have not much faith in it. In passing Mr. Jayakar repeated his hackneyed jibe at Mr. Patel—the theatrical aspect of office of going in first class saloons as he said it. Mr. Jayakar has got into the habit of bringing in this personal bias into his speeches and thus spoiling their effect. For, now, it is commonly believed that in this miserable controversy more than principles personalities have mattered. If personal prejudice were absent this controversy would have assumed a higher and more abstract aspect, but that was not to be and protestations of his own desire to keep out of the general scramble for offices does not take away the bitterness of the controversy.

People are our Judges.

Mr. Ranga Iyer put the whole matter in a nutshell by saying that people were our judges and if they were not sure we could be sure, since opposition of people stood there for ever. It was a question of principle, he said, and we could not allow our leaders to go into places which were charged with insidious poison.

Maulana Mohamed Ali also objected to the demand of the Assembly being identified with the National demand and Pandit Nehru agreed to meet his objection.

Mr. T. Prakasam made a vigorous speech in opposition of the amendment, as it went to the very root of the fundamentals as acceptance of office meant its working with responsibility.

Office vs. Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras made a forcible, logical, bantering and vigorous speech. The main purpose of the resolution was to restore the defiance which we had, he said, two or three years ago and it was impossible to believe that acceptance of office was preparation for Civil Disobedience. That was the pith of the whole speech. It was merely a rhetorical expression to say that they would obstruct Government by accepting offices. Their programme was Swaraj and not ministers' posts, he said bitterly. He knew something about Government and mis-ways. While he had great admiration for Mr. Jayaker's eloquence, he had greater appreciation for the capacity of Government. In his own presidency he was not considered as a particularly dense man even the greatest dunces among European officials were taking advantage over him, he said amidst laughter. The utmost that a minister could do was to allow a few National songs to be sung and in this strain he went on with his banter.

Mr. Sen Gupta of Bengal was equally telling, although more rhetorical and he quoted Mr. Das's speech showing that Mr. Das was not for acceptance of offices. On the other hand he was opposed to it.

A follower of Chanakya.

Dr. Munje's favourite author seemed to be Chanakya, the Indian counterpart of Machiavelli and his motto was to speak the truth at the right moment in the right manner.

Mr. Abhyanker of Nagpore rebutted Dr. Munje's arguments and said it was blasphemy to say that Tilak who was his guru and Das was only his leader were for accepting offices.

After M. Nehru had replied to the arguments Mr. Jayaker's amendment which was the main thing that mattered was put to vote and defeated, only 20 voting for it and 135 against. Thus the amendment met with the fate it deserved. Most of the arguments were repeated *ad nauseam* and in spite of the rhetoric of Mr Jayaker, the banter of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, the earnestness of Mr Prakasam, the inexorable logic of Dr Munje, the boisterousness of Mr. Abhyanker and lucidity of expression of the redoubtable Lalaji the speeches rather palled on the hearers and it is feared that the whole thing will again be repeated in the open Congress as responsivists are not likely to take the defeat lying down. But, if they had not the majority in the Subjects Committee they have even less chance of getting the amendment passed in the open Congress, although it might give them an opportunity for some oral fireworks and open defiance of the Congress. But the Congress is accustomed to these annual exhibitions. None will feel either surprised or pained.

SINN FEIN TACTICS.

DEFEAT OF "RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATORS"

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

TILAKNAGAR (Cawnpore), Dec. 25.

The General Council of the Swarajya Party met this morning to consider a long resolution drafted by Pandit Motilal Nehru and his friends and duly approved by Gandhiji. The resolution wanted the country to wait for the Government's final reply to the wishes of the Assembly already expressed, until the end of February next and if the reply was unsatisfactory or disappointing, then the Committee ap-

(Continued on next page.)

NO OFFICE UNDER ANY PRETEXT,

(Continued from previous page.)

pointed by the Council was to draft a programme for the nation to be put into effect and that programme was to be approved by the All-India Congress Committee before being put into force. The resolution also reiterated the Swarajists' faith in Civil Disobedience and suggested several means for making the will of the people felt. Members of the Assembly and Councils were asked to come out before the next elections on instructions from the Committee.

Mr. Jayakar's Amendment.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar moved an amendment to this asking that offices might be accepted. He did it in a very long speech and gave his Council experiences in the bargain and while he said he had not the least faith in the Councils he thought it was in the interest of the country to accept offices.

Mr. Sen Gupta of Bengal, opposing the amendment, said, their goal was not acceptance of Reforms or obstruction, but Swaraj and for that purpose acceptance of office was not the best thing.

Dr. Munje and Mr. Abhyanker of Nagpur spoke against each other. The latter said Mr. Rushbrook Williams had written that in the Central Provinces Diarchy was dead and that admission of Government was a great thing. He rebutted most of the arguments brought forward by Mr. Jayakar in his usual vehement tone. Dr. Munje on the other hand, denied that Diarchy was killed in the provinces of Bengal and C. P. and said, it was very much alive.

Mr. Jayakar Defeated.

Several others took part in the debate, but not Mr. Kelkar and when the resolution was pressed to vote only 28 were found to support Mr. Jayakar, 69 votes being cast against him. The discussion was very lively. Although it lasted nearly three hours most of the arguments were old ones, but the debate brought one admission from the mouths of "Responsive Co-operators" that they were willing to carry their avidity for offices to its logical conclusion by accepting such posts as Commissionerships, Collectorships, Police Chieftainships, etc. It was clear, therefore, that the desire for offices was not to be satisfied with more ministerships, but was to go further until every available office was occupied by Swarajist nominees. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was present during the discussion and the Responsive Co-operators directed their shafts more against him than against the principle of accepting offices. However, in the end the rebels met with defeat.

It evidently appears that the mania for holding conferences is spreading rapidly and at the publicity office as many as 40 conferences and meetings are notified which include a barbers' conference, a spiritualistic conference, and so on. Without these one's time is fully occupied with the wranglings of the Swarajya Party and the Congress Committee, which go on interminably for hours. To-day's Swaraj Party's Council meeting got up at 1.30 p.m. and that was done only to enable the members to take their food and attend the Congress Committee at 4. It is feared that the Responsive Co-operators will not accept their defeat quietly, but will make a lot of noise in the open Congress and Congress Committee.

DEBATE IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

When the Subjects Committee met this afternoon the first resolution sympathising with the South African struggle was moved by Gandhiji without any speech, but Sjt. Benarsidas Chaturvedi opposed it on the grounds that it did not go far enough. He moved an amendment that Gandhiji, Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Nehru should lead a strong agitation in India to help South African Indians and asked that a conference of all leaders in India should be called to help the South African struggle.

Mr. Sambamurthi moved another amendment deleting the words 'the Imperial Government should not give their assent to the South African legislation which was now before that Parliament."

Gandhiji, replying, said: Sjt. Benarsidas was carried by his over-zeal and had denied "in toto" that the Congress had done any thing for Indians in South Africa. The resolution was not brought forward as a joke and had the fullest support of Dr. Abdur Rahman with whom he had the fullest discussion on the matter. Full support meant financial support and if necessary, Civil Disobedience. The Congress did feel for them and if he felt that his own presence in South Africa would improve the position there, he would go there at once.

After this speech both the amendments were withdrawn and the resolution was passed.

MR. R. IYANGAR AND PRESS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then introduced the resolution passed that morning by the Swarajya Party Council. It might be stated that Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar sent away all reporters by telling them that the proceedings were not open to the Press, but called the Associated Press reporter by the back door. Those reporters who did not put much faith in his word and were present in the pandal were prevented from taking notes, while the Associated Press was given a favoured position by a nationalist journalist.

Pandit Nehru in placing the resolution before the Committee said he did not think that Civil Disobedience was either a thing of the present or the past, but it was of the future. He agreed with Gandhiji's remark that Civil Disobedience was a far cry, but if it came at all it must precede Swaraj. It might come to-morrow or 50 years hence and if Civil Disobedience was far away their Swaraj was still further away. Whether they practised Civil Disobedience or not they would always have to be prepared for it and put it in the very fore-front of their programme. There could not be a greater propaganda outside the country than this action and he referred to that tremendous event in the history of India, namely, the throwing out of the Budget in the Assembly, which had created a great stir in America and Europe.

It appears the Working Committee is substituted for the special committee in the amended resolution. Discussion on the resolution is proceeding.

PROGRAMME OF POLITICAL WORK.

TEXT OF THE SWARAJ PARTY RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TILAKNAGAR, CAWNPORE, Dec. 25.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Swaraj Party Council for submission to the Congress regarding its political work and which was moved by Pandit Motilal in the Subjects Committee. This Congress resolves that the Congress do now take up and carry on such political work as is necessary in the interest of the country and for this purpose do employ the whole of the machinery and funds of the Congress save and except such funds and assets as under that resolution have been declared to belong to the All-India Spinners' Association and save much funds and assets as may be earmarked. This Congress reiterates its faith in Civil Disobedience as the only effective weapon to be used in the last resort to enforce our national claim and vindicate our national honour and having regard to the fact that the country is not now ready for it this Congress resolves:

(1) that it will undertake such political work as is calculated to prepare or strengthen the people for Civil Disobedience and will refrain from taking part in any activity tending to retard the progress of such preparation;

(2) that the guiding principle in carrying on all political work shall be self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to every activity Governmental or otherwise that hinders the growth of Congress towards Swaraj and for the purpose aforesaid this Congress adopts the following programme of political work:

(1) The work in the country shall be directed to the education of the people in their political rights and training them to acquire the necessary strength and power of resistance to win those rights by carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress with special reference to popularising the spinning wheel and Khaddar, promoting intercommunal unity, removal of untouchability, ameliorating the condition of the suppressed classes and removal of the drinking evil, and shall include capture of local bodies, organization of villages and of labour, both industrial and agricultural, the adjustment of relations between employers of labour and workmen and between landlords and tenants and the general advancement of the national, economical, industrial and commercial interests of the country both in India and overseas;

(2) The work outside the country shall be directed to the dissemination of accurate information;

(3) The work in the Legislature shall be concentrated on the national demand made by the Assembly by its resolutions of the 18th February, 1924, and the 8th September, 1925, and the following action shall be taken:

(1) The Swaraj Party in the Assembly shall at the earliest opportunity invite the Government to give their final decision on the said demand and in case no decision is announced before the end of February or the decision announced is held not to be satisfactory by the Working Committee of the Congress, the Party shall, by adopting the proper procedure, intimate to the Government on the floor of the House that the party will no longer continue to remain and work in the present Legislatures as heretofore, but will go into the country to work among the people; thereupon all Swarajist members of the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and such Provincial Councils as may be in session at the time shall leave their seats and report themselves to the Working Committee for further instructions; the Swarajist members of such Councils as are not in session at the time shall not attend future meetings of the said Councils and shall likewise report themselves to the Working Committee;

(2) no member of the Swaraj Party in the Council of State, Legislative Assembly or any of the Provincial Councils shall thereafter attend any meeting of any of the said Legislature or any of their Committees except for the purpose of preventing his seat from being declared vacant or of throwing out Budgets and measures involving additional taxation if and when possible, provided that prior to their being called upon to leave their seats it shall be open to Swarajist members of the various legislatures to engage themselves in such activities in their respective legislatures as are permissible to them under the existing rules of the Party;

(3) the Working Committee shall immediately on receipt of the reports mentioned in sub-clause (1) call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to frame a programme of work to be carried out by the Congress and Swaraj Party organisations in co-operation with each other throughout the country;

(4) the said programme of work shall include selected heads of the general work mentioned in clauses (1) and (2) above, as also the education of the electorates in the policy herein laid down and shall indicate the lines on which the next General Election is to be run by and in the name of the Congress and state clearly the issues on which Congressmen shall seek election, provided that the policy of non-acceptance of the office in the gift of the Government shall continue to be followed until a satisfactory response to the national demand is made by the Government;

(5) in the event of the final decision of the Government on the demand of the Assembly being found satisfactory and acceptable by the Working Committee a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee shall forthwith be held to determine the future course of action;

(6) for the purpose of taking the above steps and until the Swarajists leave the Legislature as herein provided, the constitution of the Swarajya Party and the rules made thereunder shall be followed in the legislatures subject to such changes as may be made by the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee from time to time;

(7) for the purpose of starting the work under sub-clause (3), and (4) the All-India Congress Committee shall allot such funds as it may consider sufficient for the initial expenses of the necessary propaganda in that behalf, but any further funds required for the said propaganda shall be raised by the Working Committee or under its direction by contributions from the public.—A. P.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATORS DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TILAKNAGAR (Cawnpore), Dec. 25.

Quite an interesting debate took place in the General Council of the All-India Swarajya Party this afternoon when the future programme of the Party was considered and settled. The attempts of Messrs. Jayakar, Kelgar and Moonje to introduce Responsive Co-operation in order to capture all offices of power, initiative and responsibility being defeated. Pandit Motilal came to the meeting somewhat late, as he was engaged earlier in consultation with Mr. Gandhi regarding the formula which he moved in the meeting of the Party. This proposition, as declared in the course of his explanatory speech, was to absorb the Council policy into the Congress policy. Pandit Motilal emphasised that the resolution reiterated faith in Civil Disobedience as the only effective weapon to be used in the last resort to enforce the national claim, but as the country was not now ready for Civil Disobedience the Congress must strengthen the people for Civil Disobedience. Panditji observed that he meeting was not to be guided by the question whether the Swaraj Party had departed from its original programme or not, but determine the future policy. They must direct their attention to the education of the people in their political rights and train them to acquire the necessary power of resistance by carrying out the Constructive Programme with special reference to the spinning wheel and Khaddar. The resolution also mentioned "inter alia" the organization of villages and of labour, both industrial and agricultural. But Gandhiji had advised that the organization of industrial and agricultural labour need not be mentioned as the organisation of villages covered the whole meaning. Gandhiji also did not want the para relating to the Federation of Asiatic nations. This however the Committee would decide. The most important part of the resolution was that relating to Council work. Here, let it be remembered that, the Swaraj Party had only to give a finishing touch to the policy with which they started. He was prepared to defend every action of the party. But he did not want them to waste their time in entering on fruitless controversy. Now the Government was to give their reply to the Assembly's demands. In fact three days ago Earl Winterton declared that the Assembly's recommendations were under consideration of the Government of India. No doubt, said Pandit Motilal, Government would go on considering, but the Swarajists could not wait for long. Therefore, the leader of Party, says the resolution, would at the earliest opportunity invite Government to give its final decision and in case no decision was announced before the end of February or decision to be announced was not satisfactory in the opinion of the Special Committee to be appointed, then the Swarajist members of the Councils and Assembly in the session would not attend meetings after that except for preventing seats being declared vacant or throwing out budgets if and when possible—that is, if other political parties in these Legislative bodies assured them of support for the rejection of budgets. But, under no circumstances, should any member accept any office in the gift of Government such as the posts mentioned in the resolution. In the event of the Government reply being unsatisfactory, the agency of the Party, namely, the Special Committee, would communicate with the All-India Congress Committee (whose jurisdiction could not be restricted) so that the Government reply might be considered by it and a programme might be planned for the education of the electorate. The Committee will also indicate the lines on which the next General Election must be fought by the Congress as a whole.

READY TO OBEY BUT—.

Mr. Jayakar congratulated Pandit Motilal on having stiffened up the programme and so as to give an ultimatum to Government that they must place their cards on table. He declared all Swarajists in Provincial Councils, especially in Bombay, would wait for Pandit Motilal's message from Delhi "Don't attend Council." (Hear hear.) There was not one man in the Bombay Council who was a Swarajist and who would not obey Pandit Motilal's instructions. It was a libel to say that the Swarajists in Bombay Council were weaklings. While therefore he agreed with Motilalji in every respect he did not see why there must be unnecessary rubbing in at the end of the clause that under no circumstances should any Swarajist accept office. When they would leave these toy-Councils what conceivable stage would there be before acceptance of office? It would be like waging a war and having dance in ball room. (Laughter.) There would be no Swarajist so mean and devoid of sense of patriotism who would accept office at that stage. It was for the Committee to decide in the then circumstances as to what should be done and what not Why, then, should they fetter the discretion of the Committee by unnecessary expression now. These offices were terrible instruments in the possession of Government by which they promoted communal discord and placed obstacles in the way to Swaraj. (A voice: "Suppose there are temptations by Government.)" Mr. Jayakar: "I am sure we shall overcome these temptations. I therefore, say, drop the proviso altogether regarding the acceptance of office. Let the Committee to be appointed decide." Concluding, Mr. Jayakar moved that at the end of the Clause relating to the programme and the lines on which the General Election should be run the following words be added, "that the programme should include, if desirable, a policy of Responsive Co-operation, that is, capturing of all offices of power, responsibility and initiative whether connected with the Legislatures or local or municipal bodies in the country so as to further assertion and effectiveness of popular will, thereby obstruct Government at every step in their attempt to impede the nation's progress to Swaraj."

Mr. Kelkar seconded the amendment of Mr. Jayakar without any speech.

AMENDMENT OPPOSED.

After Mr. Kelkar had formally seconded the amendment Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta opposed the amendment. He said their opposition to the acceptance of offices was because the present constitution was not acceptable to the people. This fundamental principle had been lost sight of by Mr. Jayakar, who like a clever advocate dragged them on to a false issue. The fundamental principle was non-acceptance of the present constitution and they wanted the Congress to ratify that.

Mr. Karandikar, ex-member of the Council of State supported Mr. Jayakar's proposition because it was a logical consequence of the intention of the Council-entry programme. They entered the Councils because they found incompetent people were spoiling the game thus slow by acceptance of offices now would be carrying their original programme further.

SWARAJ CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Abhyanker, M. L. A., of Nagpur, opposing Mr. Jayakar's amendment, asked the meeting not to forget their election pledge. If some people thought that the present programme was wrong and they must accept offices, then the most honourable course for them was to resign from Party. Mr. Jayakar had talked of Responsive Co-operation. This really meant slavish co-operation. Of course, Mr. Jayakar was an honourable man and he would not accept any office, but could it be said of every one? Whatever success the Swarajist had been able to achieve lay in the fact that they had decided not to work the present dyarchical form of Government. Even Professor Rushbrook Williams, the Government historian, had admitted in his latest book that Dyarchy was killed in the Central Province. Mr. Jayakar had complained that Government was playing the game of hide and seek. Many Swarajists too had been playing the game and that was why there must be specific mention in their resolution against acceptance of offices, for, after all, their Central Provinces, which was a province where there was no chance of bad men accepting offices, had proved to be a place where there could easily be scramble for offices. Mr. Jayakar talked of appointments but he (Mr. Abhyankar) wanted not appointment but right to appoint.

Dr. Moonje (Swarajist leader in C. P Council) in supporting Mr. Jayakar's amendment rebutted some of the points of Mr. Abhyankar. The Swarajists had entered the Councils for continuous obstruction. Where was it now? Had the Swaraj Party kept that election pledge in view? Mr. Abyankar had asked him and his friends to resign if they did not accept the present programme of the Party, but he did not wish to reneat the experiment of rebellion that they witnesses at Gaya after the fight between Pro-changers and No-changers. What he and his friends were pleading for was a change in the programme in the same manner as Messrs. Das and Motilal Nehru pleaded for a change in Congress programme at Gaya. Mr. Abhyankar had quoted the Government historian's view that Dyarchy was killed, but Dr. Moonje asserted that Dyarchy was working there as vigorously as ever. The Swarajists in the C. P. Council wanted to kill dyarchy, but the General Swaraja Party would not allow them to do it and Government was getting on very merrily from Pachmarhi while people in the plains of the Central Provinces were gnashing their teeth.

FATE OF AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jayakar briefly replied to the debate. Eventually the amendment of Mr. Jayakar was lost by 28 against 69 votes. Those who voted for the amendment being mostly from Maharashtra. The original resolution was carried. A small Committee was then formed to edit the draft of the resolution. This will be placed before the Congress Subjects Committee for adoption, but as Mr. Gandhi, according to Pandit Motilal, had seen the draft before it was moved, it is generally assumed that the Congress Subjects Committee would approve of it and that the Congress also would ratify the decision. Thus, therefore, Council policy will be accepted as Congress policy and the Swarajists would enjoy not only the support of the Congress but also its funds in carrying out their programme.—A. P.

RESOLUTION CARRIED IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATORS IN SMALL MINORITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TILAKNAGAR, CAWNPORE, Dec. 25.

The Congress Subjects Committee reassembled at four this afternoon. Mrs. Naidu introduced Dr. Abdur Rahman and other members of the South African Indian Deputation. Among the visitors present were Miss Slade and Dr. Rutherford.

CONGRESS AND S. Africa.

Mr. Gandhi moved: "The Congress extends its cordial welcome to the South African Indian Congress Deputation and assures Indian settlers of South Africa of its full support in their struggle against the consolidated forces which threaten their very existence in that sub-continent. This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the proposed legislation known as the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill is in breach of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914 in that it is racial in character and is calculated not only to make the position of the settlers much worse than it was in 1914, but it is designed to make residence in that country of any self-respecting Indian impossible. In the opinion of the Congress if the interpretation of the said agreement as put upon it on behalf of the settlers is not accepted by the Union Government it should be decided by reference to arbitration, as was done in 1893 in connection with matters affecting Indian settlers of the Transvaal and in matters arising from the Administration of Law 3 of 1895. The Congress heartily endorses the suggestion that a Round Table Conference containing among others proper Indian representatives should be called to settle the question and trusts that the Union Government will accept that reasonable suggestion. In the event of the proposal of a Round Table Conference and the proposal regarding arbitration failing, the Congress is of opinion that the Imperial Government should withhold Royal Assent to the Bill should it pass through the Union Parliament."

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi said that culpable negligence was shown by the Congress regarding the plight of Indians overseas. He wanted various leaders to organise a big agitation for support and help, otherwise the promise of "full support" made in the resolution was meaningless. He also deplored the mentality created among the masses that the case of Indians abroad could not be helped till they got Swaraj.

NOT A JOKE.

Mr. Gandhi, replying, acknowledged that Mr. Benarsidas was one of the few workers in the cause of Indians overseas, but he had been led away by over-zeal. The Congress had done all it possibly could in the past. They were not capable of doing much. His resolution had been drafted after 3 hours' discussion with the South African Deputation. It told the world the utmost limit to which the Congress could go. As regards financial help the Imperial Citizenship Association had ample public funds for the purpose. He himself had supplied funds to Mr. Benarsidas. As regards the objection taken by another speaker who urged deletion of the sentence asking the British Government to withhold assent, Mr. Gandhi said that if they deleted it, what consolation would it be to South African Indians? Then again, had they not gone to work the Councils? He wished he could do without it, but they could not. He asked them to believe that he knew every inch of feeling in South Africa and if he had felt that his visit to South Africa would have helped he would have gone there. The resolution was finally passed amidst acclamation.

MOTILAL RESOLUTION.

Pandit Motilal then moved a long resolution passed by the Swaraj Party Council this morning.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

Pandit Motilal explained that the resolution laid down the principles which would be followed by the Congress in doing political work. Some one had said that Mahatma Gandhi had surrendered the Congress to the Swarajists. To-day the Swarajists were surrendering themselves to the Congress for direction in political work. (Hear, hear) In the resolution the word "Non-Co-operation" did not occur anywhere. It has been deliberately kept out. The resolution gave a clear cut and fighting programme and there could be no tinkering with it. They could name it by non-co-operation, half-co-operation or responsive co-operation or whatever they liked. As regards Civil Disobedience, he agreed with Mahatma Gandhi that it was not possible within a reasonable distance of time, but if Civil Disobedience was a far cry, Swaraj was further still, for unless they were prepared for sanction they could not wrench Swaraj out of British hands. They must, therefore, keep the idea of Civil Disobedience always before the public. As for the work outlined, they put forward the National Demand two years ago in the Assembly and would soon give an ultimatum to Government for its answer. He could feel that there would either be no answer or if there was one it would be a prevaricating one open to several interpretations by various people. If the response was held by the Working Committee as unsatisfactory they would all come out of the Councils. (A voice, "also the President of the Assembly"). (Laughter). Pandit Motilal, "Yes, the President too." (Laughter). I lived with him in Delhi this month and used his car. I don't know whether I should deprive him of that pleasure (Renewed laughter).

Continuing, the Pandit made it clear that until the response of the Government was deemed satisfactory no office in the gift of the Government shall be accepted under any pretext or any phrase whatever. As for propaganda in foreign countries he said that the best propaganda was their achievements in India. He knew that when they threw out the Finance Bill it created tremendous impression all over the world.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar seconded the resolution.

LALAJI'S SUGGESTIONS.

After a short adjournment for tea, Lala Lajpatrai suggested some changes in Pandit Motilal's resolution, with the broad outlines of which he agreed. Civil disobedience, he said, was a means to the goal and not the goal itself. They must keep it as the last in order of sequence. There was risk of Civil Disobedience being once again too lightly tried by some. Then again the resolution should clearly lay down that the national demand made by the Assembly is endorsed by the Congress, for that would give strength to that demand. As regards coming out of the Councils, Lalaji said that throwing out of the Finance Bill this year would do good both in respect of their position in the Councils and in the country. Therefore, it would be inadvisable to leave the Councils in February and re-enter them in March. They should hold on till March and come out once for all. His third suggestion was that now that the Congress was taking up the work in Council working the Working Committee would be a small body to give decision on the big issue like leaving Councils. Therefore, a special Committee of 30 or 40 members including the Working Committee representing all the provinces be constituted. Finally, Lalaji suggested that to disarm opposition they should reconstruct the resolution by stating that in view of the fact that the Government's attitude was not genuine and sincere the Congress approved of the Swaraj party's policy.

At this stage Maulana Mohamed Ali asked that before they were asked to adopt the demand of the Assembly as their own child they must know the nature of that demand.

MR. JAYAKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar congratulated Pandit Motilal on the comprehensive manner in which he had worded his resolution and had proposed to commit the Congress to the Swaraj Party's programme and to the national demand put forward by the Assembly. He was glad of this conquest by his Party. His plea was for examplifications of two principles. In the draft resolution they had enunciated the desirability for resistance to Governmental activities impeding national progress. He wanted this resistance to be carried further so that all the departments be encompassed. He asked them to keep out the personal aspect of the matter. He and his friends could pledge to Mahatmaji that leaving aside the acceptance of office they would not in future even stand for the Councils. But he stood for a principle. His experience showed him that salaried offices were offices of power and responsibility and that the Government was filling their with anti-national if not denationalized men, whom the Government was using for creating communal [illegible]

"CAPTURE ALL PLACES OF POWER."

As Gaya Mr. C. R. Das had argued that they must capture the Councils as these had been worked by members against popular interest, that Rs. 40 crores of taxation had been heaped on the country. In the same spirit the speaker asked on the strength of 3 years' experience that all the places of power should be captured. At present Indianization was proceeding rapidly and as the more increasing pace it was, having and the less patriotic men offered themselves for those places the more the interest of the country would suffer. To-day he was not asking them to sanction the acceptance of office. He was only asking that the original resolution should not tie the hands of the Special Committee seven months in advance that the next election must be fought on the programme that no office be accepted for another three years. Everything was in a state of flux. They must not tie their hands down to-day in respect of the next election programme. They would thereby be retarding the prigress of Swaraj. He asked his audience to give up the idea be retarding the progress of Swaraj. His amendment laid down that office be accepted to further the assertion and effectiveness of the popular will and thereby obstruct the Government at every step, in their attempt to thwart India's progress towards Swaraj.' As for the plea that offices were full of temptation some day they would have to face that temptation. It was better to risk it by sending patriotic men to places of power. Finally, he made it clear that when they decided to accept Ministry it would not be on the present basis, but would be to carry out the programme outlined by the Swarajya Party as a whole.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said there had been a series of betrayals by men who accepted office. Members in Councils worked in public, while Ministers and Executive Councillors worked in secret. There was an insiduous poison in offices.

Pandit Motilal responding to Mr. Mohamedalali's request explained that the Assembly's demand was only a compromise between the parties in the Assembly. He himself was not satisfied with it and would be sorry if the Congress were tied down to it. If the words were not clear he would modify them to make it clear that the Congress did not endorse the Assembly demand, but only considered that demand as minimum and diluted.

WHAT A FALL!

Mr. Prakasam said Mr. Jayakar had forgotten the Constitution. Were not Ministers nominated by the Governor and would the Governor select Swarajists when they told him that they were accepting office not to work the Constitution but to hang him? (Laughter.) "From our heights to what depths are we going?" If they had faith in the present Constitution let them say so.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar pleaded that the Congress be restored to the old prestige. He did not see how acceptance of office could be preparation to Civil Disobedience. His official life had made him believe in offices. (Laughter.) Indians in office could never

(Continued on next page.)

ANNUL ORDINANCE

CONVENE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A LONDON MANIFESTO.

"Forward" publishes the following special cable from London dated Dec. 24.

A manifesto has just been issued here calling attention to the seriousness of the political situation in India and the urgent need of conciliatory action by the authorities. Public opinion is warned against placing reliance on the complacent optimism of the present Secretary of State.

The manifesto specifically declares that the following steps are urgently necessary.

(1) The Bengal Ordinance should be annulled and all political prisoners released.

(2) A Round Table Conference should be convened between representatives of the British Government and leaders of the Indian Nationalist movement in order to work out a basis for a free and democratic constitution.

(3) Immediate steps should be taken for the granting of full rights of Trades Unions and labour organisations and the promotion of measures for improving the condition of workers and peasants.

Particular emphasis is laid on the necessity of the first of the foregoing proposals being carried into effect as an essential preliminary of the rest. The declaration ends by saying that the eve of the annual session of the Indian National Congress is the opportune time for the expression of sympathy and support by the friends of India in this country towards those struggling for freedom in India.

The signatories of the manifesto includes Messrs. Lansbury, Saklatwala, Scurr, Purcell and Thurtle amongst Parliamentarians and also Mr. Feaner Brockway, Secretary, Independent Labour Party and Mr. Cook, Miners' Secretary.

ANTI-KHILAFAT ACTIVITIES.

MR. MOHANI'S ADDRESS EXPUNGED

CAWNPORE, Dec. 27.

Important decision has been taken by the Khilafat Conference to expunge from the official Khilafat documents the address of Maulana Hasrat Mohani delivered as Chairman of the Reception Committee. It was held that the address advocated views opposed to the declared views of the Central Khilafat Committee and that the views condemning the Khilafat policy for the year been made in the spirit of irresponsibility Maulana Azad, President of the Conference, made it clear that in passing the resolution they should not mix up personalities with principles and be guided solely by a sense of responsibility and of loyalty to the Khilafat. They had to weigh on the one hand the gravity of the issue at stake and on the other consequences of being forced to deal with personalities. They could not allow such a document to form part of the Khilafat literature without causing grave misunderstanding regarding the attitude of Conference.

Maulvi Habibur Rahman said the address had been condemned in moderate language. The activities of Maulana Mihani in connection with Khodaimal Harman had made him forfeit their confidence. Islam was respector of no person, however great his past services, if he defamed Muslims in religious matters.

Another resolution of the Conference resolved to take effective steps to create an atmosphere for a healthy annual pilgrimage to the Herjaz to establish in case of necessity Khilafat organization centres in Arabia.—A. P. Special Service.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Viceroy-elect's title is gazetted as cabled on the 22nd December namely Baron Irwin of Kirby-under-dale, in the county of York.—Reuter.

Rome.—The holy year concluded amid great pomp and ceremony by the Pope who closed the holy door with the traditional ceremonial. The event was signalised by the booming of the big bell of St. Peters after which all bells pealed.—Reuter.

Washington.—The American Cotton Association has convoked a meeting of farmers merchants, and bankers for 7th January at Atlanta (Georgia) to discuss the methods of reducing the 1926 crop to insure profits. Mr. John King, Secretary of the Producers' Association, stated that the price of 27 cents per pound was necessary to insure profits. It is estimated that 400 million dollars were lost in the 1925.—Reuter.

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TO CONSIDER GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE.

(Continued from page 9.)

that India would be unfit for liberty. The same was true regarding Untouchability and you do not remove untouchability and ask for liberty you are fools. You pretend to be philosophers."

The resolution moved by Dr. Satyapal was then put to vote and carried, only a few voting with Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

AN AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Mrs. Naidu then introduced Professor Holmes of Panslyvia University of U. S. A whom she described as an American Ambassador who had come to tell them that America was looking to India to get her freedom as speedily as possible. (Applause.) As Professor Holmes rose from the dais towards the rostrum dressed in English clothes and wearing white Gandhi cap he was carried. He said he could not claim in the official way to represent America. He belonged to the Society of Friends known as "Quakers" and was a member of the Federation of Labour. He could unofficially claim to speak for his Society and labourers, and in those two capacities he was there to express sympathy and interest of the American people for the service of humanity as well of India that the Congress had undertaken and especially American affection and loyalty for the great leader who had risen among them. (Applause). "Yesterday I heard Dr. Abdur Rahman claiming Gandhi as South African. May I not to-day claim him for the world? (Applause). May I not say that the Society of Friends which I represent regard him with same reverence and believe in his work as you do. (hear, hear). I ought to say that we people have been very far wrong in our western civilization. We have gone too far in pursuit of wealth and power. It is a deep evil in our whole western civilization. Our love of wealth has resulted in concentration of wealth among some and has caused labour troubles. Our longing in the west for power has brought on war after war and seems likely to plunge into still further war until, perhaps, it destroys our civilization. So we gladly turn to you who are indicating another and better war and we hope that while keeping good things in our civilization regarding power over nature and inventions we should follow the brotherly spirit which is represented by the great Prophet among you. (Applause.) It would be presumptuous for me to say anything about the problems before you. But let me say that no one brought up in U. S. A., however he or she might have gone wrong, can fail to be touched and thrilled by every movement for human freedom and for liberty of the people of the world. (Applause).

Dr. Satpal then translated Mr. Holmes' speech in Urdu.

THE MOMENTOUS RESOLUTION.

At 5/45 p.m. Pandit Motilal rose, amidst cheers, to move the main resolution of the session outlining the Political Programme. He spoke for little less than an hour in Hindi, mainly explaining the provisions of his long resolution for information of the delegates who had not been yet supplies the Hindi version of it. He said he knew the resolution would be strenuously opposed by some. He would, therefore, reserve his arguments for final reply. But, he emphasised that since in Gaya Congress this was the first time that a resolution was moved representing common demands of two wings of the Congress. It had come before the Congress in the shape he was putting it forward after undergoing many alterations and after stiff fight in the Swaraj Party Council and Congress Subjects Committee.

Pandit Malapiya then rose, amidst cheers, to move his amendment (published elsewhere) which was supported by Mr. Jayakar. As the hour was late both of them reserved their speeches for to-morrow.

Pandit Malaviya said his amendment embodied exactly what Das and C. R. Das had stated in their speeches at Amritsar Congress in 1919. Tilak had said "We shall utilize the Reforms Act to the best possible advantage" and Mr. C. R. Das had said. "We shall cooperate when it may be necessary to advance the national cause and shall obstruct when that may be necessary for advancement of the same cause." He had come there to give his honest opinion. They should not let people have jokes at their expense by setting forth a detailed programme which he knew the Swarajya Party would not be able to carry out in past Swaraj Party had not been able to fulfill all the pledges about the programme. He wanted to avoid that in future. Why tie their hands now? At this stage Congress was adjourned for final sitting to-morrow, when the central resolution of the session will be further discussed and finally decided upon.

N. C. O. NOT DEAD.

DR. MORARILAL'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE (Tilaknagar), Dec. 26.

Doctor Morarilal, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, in welcoming the delegates delivered a short speech. He said that at the time of extending the invitation to Cawnpore they had great hopes and high aspirations about according a reception befitting the dignity of the representatives of the National Assembly, but a combination of causes stood in their way. Besides the difficulties which faced the country they had to contend with local difficulties.

After referring to the deaths of Deshbandhu Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjee he mentioned the Hindu-Muslim tension which in Cawnpore, however, led to no untoward happenings. Opponents of the Indian National Congress seeing their temporary weakness had begun to talk disparagingly of their policy and programme, but they had not grasped the full significance of their peaceful methods of work, but mutual recriminations had led many a seasoned soldier to relax his interest in healthy national activities. Their workers were handicapped for want of adequate financial aid owing to the depression in trade. The economic policy of Government was one of heartless and cruel exploitation. Organized pillage of a disarmed nation had undermined their manhood and the deadly evil of poverty had made the lives of millions unbearable.

Despite these and several other discouraging factors like obtaining a site for the Congress, they worked undaunted and there was the Kakori trial which had snatched away many of their ardent and sincere workers many of whom had not been even admitted to bail. These incidents painfully reminded them of the low value that was attached by a bureaucratic Government to their rights of liberty and citizenship, but he was confident about the success of their struggle. The gospel of Non-Co-operation had shaken off their frightful terror of coercion and intimidation. To say that the movement was dead was to ignore facts. They might have temporary set-backs, but at no distant date the movement would bear fruit.—(A. P.)

MRS. NAIDU'S EXTEMPORE SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu in her extempore address referred to the recent arrests in the U.P. and said, these men were arrested on most monstrous charges so monstrous indeed that it made one ashamed to think that the bureaucracy was so bankrupt of its lies that it had stooped to something so trivial and unworthy of credence as that. After referring to the death of Deshbandhu Das, Sir S. N. Banerjee and others, she said Mrs. Das had asked her to kindle the fire. How was she to do it? She saw around her a storm of reaction and hatred. The great epic of sacrifice had been followed by reaction. They were scattered and paralysed how would they rise? In the Colonies the Indians were being maltreated. Then, again, she wanted to know what they proposed to do for defending their hearths and homes. She was the other day on the Frontier, and went up to the Khyber Pass, and realised that one of the first essentials of their regeneration was military training and military education for their youth. She next spoke feelingly on Hindu-Muslim questions. Why were they fighting for their majorities and minorities, why was there this deep distrust and hatred, she enquired feelingly. The supreme need of the hour was, in the words of Dr. Tagore, that they should direct their love and service to the cradle of their people.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said: "We must redeem our villages and organise labour in cities, but we shall not adopt the tactics of the West. We will follow our own ideal, and in serving labour, we must not make a class war. There are already in India too many race and creed wars." Proceeding she endorsed Deshbandhu Das' idea about the Federation of Asiatic people. She pleaded that the Frontier Province be relieved from the shadows of Martial Law, and that some common amenities be granted to that Province. As regards political matters, her advice was that they must not tolerate insults and insolence of Lord Birkenhead. They must not hear those who counselled patience of another half-a-century. "Oh, redeem India from this horrible patience" said Mrs. Naidu. "I know Swaraj would be nearer when this patience is ended. Come out of these Assemblies if the answer you get is not satisfactory. Do not go and make the Assemblies floors resound with your rhetoric (laughter.) Redeem this country by your work and sacrifice outside." (Loud applause.)

Mrs. Naidu next moved from the chair a resolution mourning the death of the departed leaders which was passed, all standing.

MAHATMA ON S. AFRICA.

Mahatma Gandhi then moved the resolution about South African Indians in the form passed by the Congress Subjects Committee. Mahatma Gandhi first spoke in Hindi. He said the Bill proposed by the Union Government marked the limit to which the Union Government could go to expel Indians. The Deputation had come to seek their help and the resolution he was proposing promised that help in full measure. Before the Congress adopted this he wanted them to remember what they were pledging themselves to. They must not treat it lightly. If the South African Indians resorted to Satyagraha, as they did before, for they were tried soldiers of Satyagraha which took birth there) then India would have to help them financially and otherwise. There were both Hindu and Muslim traders in South Africa and he wanted an assurance about Satyagraha. Though he was looking very weak, he should be strong and start Satyagraha here for South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi, then speaking in English said, Dr. Abdur Rahman had claimed him as a South African. He accepted that plea. "I am here to tell you" said Mahatma, "that the Area Reservations Bill is hanging like the sword of Damocles over the heads of our countrymen in South Africa. It is designed not merely to heap greater wrongs upon them, but virtually to expel them. This has been admitted by the Union Government. You can understand how keenly the South African Indians feel that when the Union Parliament's next session contemplates to legislate a bill to expel 100,000 Indians. In these circumstances, a deputation has come in our midst for support from the people and the Government of India and through the Viceroy for help of the British Government. Lord Reading has given them a long reply. I wish I had said also "a satisfactory reply." It is as unsatisfactory as it is long. If that was all the Lord Reading proposed to give to the Deputation, he should have said it in a few words and spared them the humiliating spectacle of a great Government confessing its inability to render proper redress to those, who, for no fault of theirs, and who, as many Europeans would admit for their very virtues, are in danger of being expelled from South Africa. It was no comfort to us to be told that the Indian Government has always reserved to itself the right of making representation to the South African Government. The right of petitioning, that is to say, by a mighty Government (laughter.) This Government holding the lives of 330 millions of Indians in the hollow of its hands, confesses its powerlessness."

RUIN OF 100,000 PEOPLE.

Continuing, Gandhiji said the Viceroy had remarked that the Imperial Government might not interfere in the domestic policy of a Dominion. That was the meaning of the domestic policy when that was calculated to bring ruin to homes of 100,000 people, whom they were denying the common rights of humanity. Would such be the case, if the sufferer had been an Englishman, Mahatma Gandhi asked. He quoted the precedent that when the Boer War was declared the late Mr. Chamberlain had claimed it as his right to protect the aliens even in the then Independent Republic of the Transvaal. Then again it was Lord Lansdowne who said that his blood boiled because 12,000 Indians in the Transvaal Republic were put under disabilities, and that was one of the causes of the Boer War. "Where are those proclamations to-day, why should not the British Government go to war against the Union Government when the life, honour, and livlihood of 150,000 is at stake" Mahatma spoke feelingly. Dr. Fisher had given an impartial testimony that the wrongs were being heaped upon Indians. The South African Whites were only depending upon 'might is right.' Why were these wrongs heaped upon them? General Smuts had said, it was due to the conflict of two civilizations, and that if Eastern hordes were let in they would overwhelm them. There were thrifty Indians, men and women, who cut fruits and vegetables and carried them on their heads to sell them to the South African farmer scattered abroad possessing not a few bighas as peasants in India had, put hundreds of acres. The Indian trading community, consisted of many hundreds. They did trade both with Natives and Europeans. If, however, they were to live solely on the Indian population, such a large number of Indians could never earn their livelihood. Someone had said that Europeans dreaded the advent of Ithan in South Africa. Why? Islam was a great brotherhood. The speaker knew that Zuid Natives, when converted to Islam were allowed by Muslims to live with them and eat from the same dish, while the Zulu Christian was not treated as equals by missionaries.

BREACH OF PLEDGE.

Gandhiji claimed that among South African Europeans he had some of his precious friends. He also knew Dr. Malan. He knew General Smuts, who was a party to the Agreement, when the final settlement was made. General Smuts had acknowledged that Indians reserved the final settlement, that Indians should not threaten passive resistance and Europeans should let them have rest, but the moment he (Gandhi) turned his back on South Africa a series of wrongs began to be perpetrated. General Smuts had pledged his words as a representative of his people and the Government. Before they would open their Parliament members of the Union Government must have read during Christmas their prayers 'God was the same for all human beings, and even sub-human beings'. "I say to the South African statesman from this platform, and with the full responsibility, that they will deny their Bible they will deny their God if they hesitate for one moment and fail to render elementary justice that is due to Indians in South Africa."

Maulana Mahomed Ali deplored that it was because the nation had not taken to the Spinning Wheel and had on the other hand established many war fronts in the form of fights between Hindus and Muslims, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins and No-Changers and Swarajists and now the intest between Swarajists and Responsive Co-operators that they were feeling helpless in helping their brothers in South Africa! Was it not a shame that one among every four of Indians was an untouchable. He, however, felt that Gandhiji had introduced a new force, the readiness to die with which they could defy the most mighty. The speaker offered himself for service in South Africa any time that his life was required.

Mr. Karandiker, ex-Member of the Council of State, delegate to the Congress, in supporting the resolution, said some time ago this question was discussed. It was in the Council of State. He became aware of the attitude of Government that it was anxious to do all that was possible but in the end it turned to be nothing more than impotent rage. He asked the Government of India to do its duty in ameliorating the conditions of Indians in South Africa. For it was the Government of India who under pressure from the Home Government sent them there to develop that land.

The resolution was then put up, and carried unanimously amidst acclamations.

DR. A. RAHAMAN'S FORCIBLE SPEECH

Dr. Abdul Rehman then came to the rostrum to acknowledge thankfully the resolution passed, which he said was the first thing since their arrival in India that had inspired them with a little hope for future (applause). He had no doubt that if only they could get Mahatmaji to put their case before the Indian people, there could be no difficulty in getting the Indian nation to stand by the sons of India in their sufferings in South Africa. The Union Government's Bill intended that the India community be either exterminated or hounded out. "The majority of us in South Africa" said the speaker "are not going to give in (hear, hear). We feel we are fighting your battle that when a wound is inflicted on us, we feel it has been inflicted on our Motherland, the great Indian Empire. As Mahatmaji had said, we are disappointed with the Viceroy's reply. He said that he could not interfere with the domestic legislation of South Africa. Why is it domestic? We are fortunately or unfortunately, part of the British Empire, and it is because we are part of the Empire that the Government of India is impotent and helpless (shame) If the British Empire only means exploitation of non-European races, if it stands only for letting Europeans exploit the weak, the sooner the life of this Empire, is done with the better it is for the world (applause)"

Continuing, he asked those in Councils that if the Government of India failed to assist them, they should put the South African issue in their elections, and throw out all bills. They should not sanction a farthing, and hold up all Government until they who were treated as political helots and were held in industrial serfdom were treated honourably. (applause) He pleaded that they should let Gandhiji go to South Africa just for a few months and all their troubles would be over. Gandhiji did not look ill. The longer he spoke the stronger his voice grew. Mahatmaji knew their difficulties. Either their shops were stopped or they had no school to give education to their children, or to learn skilled trade, and if they learnt skilled trade the law of the land prohibited them from being so employed (cries of "shame"). If only Mahatmaji could go with them all trouble would vanish, just as snow melted before the morning sun. They must have discovered again and again that they were suffering because they were a member of the British Empire. "If you had some battleships to-day, if you had your army, a little handful of so-called whites who were vomitted forth on the shores of Africa from the slums of Europe, would not have dared to do what they are doing today. No Englishman would be let to suffer these conditions for 24 hours.

WILL BRITAIN BETRAY INDIAN CAUSE?

"We are going through the country" concluding the speaker said, "to ask the people of India to back him up. The Viceroy must tell Great Britain that she must exercise the power reserved under section 65 of the South Africa Act, that if they did not give Indians a Round Table Conference then the British Government should veto that Bill, and if the British Government does not use it, then it will show that they have tricked us. They have betrayed us, because they put that into act, and they refuse to use it. We are your soldiers. We are not beaten. We are not going to give in. It is your duty to say: 'go on fight on in South Africa We will stand by you We will support you in every way. Then we will go on and maintain the honour of the Great Indian Empire. Loud applause).

The Congress then rose for the day, and adjourned till to-morrow 12 noon.

COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

MADRAS PRESS.

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Commenting on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Presidential Address at Cawnpore, the "Hindu" says: The address displays qualities of utmost tact and sympathy which are needed in handling the present condition of our politics. It is symbolically brief and is not, as is usual on such occasions, a survey of mankind from China to Peru and yet its message is clear. It is the call for that will to unity which is the supreme need of the hour.

The "Daily Express" says: After reading the Presidential Address to-day the tragic confession has to be made that she has failed though this has to be remembered in her favour that few others could have succeeded against the grim determination of the Swarajist leader not to allow the Congress to assert its independence and the power which he enjoys to enforce his wishes. The first part of the address sounds a clarion note above the din of unfriendly bickerings, but the second part dwindles into a mere mouth-piece of Pundit Motilal Nehru. The address is in short a tragedy of self-suppression.—A. P.

LAHORE PRESS COMMENTS.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Commenting on the address of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Cawnpore the "Tribune" says: "We are bound in fairness to admit that there is nothing very striking, not to say original, in the address. Candour compels the admission that mere enumeration of the problems that face India is not materially helpful to their solution and in the address before us there is scarcely anything more than such enumeration. In regard to questions of Hindu-Muslim unity and the unification of political parties in India she makes not a single suggestion that can be said to bring their practical solution a day nearer. Mrs. Naidu not only takes no account of the objections urged by Liberals and Independents to their rejoining the Congress, but when she says that the Congress invites them with open doors, she clearly forgets that the doors are not open and shall not be open so long as the fetish of khaddar wear does not disappear from the Congress franchise."

"The Muslim Outlook" says there is probably more sound good sense in the most fanciful of her lyrics than in her presidential oration. There is little which we can conscientiously say in praise of her speech. It is charmingly worded and almost lyrical but poetic flights of fancy are not likely to lead the Congress.

The "Bandemataram" says:—"The address has not suggested any new line of action. It, however agrees with Mrs. Naidu that it is now for the Government to make a responsive gesture and that should this gesture be not forthcoming or be of a nature unworthy of acceptance by India the Congress should ask those under its influence to boycott the Legislatures." The paper would congratulate Mrs. Naidu if she succeeded in bringing round the Congress to adopt this policy.

The "Pratap" says:—The address no doubt is a remarkable oration and contains thoughts of lofty nationalism but it has failed to place before India's fighters for freedom any practical programme by following which it might lead them out of the present gloomy situation.

The "Milap" says the address is a tame, mild and moderate expression of the national will. It enumerates no definite policy of winning Swaraj or Dominion Status for India.

The "Hindu" commends the suggestion made by Mrs Naidu that different departments should be created within the Congress to deal with the industrial, social and economic problems of the country.

"The Sunday Times" says the address does not add much to the fund of political literature or political ideas.—A. P.

NO OFFICE UNDER ANY PRETEXT.

Continued from previous page.

bring Swaraj, for when in office the ideas of loyalty and discipline would force them to play the game.

Mr. Mohamedali said he had examined the resolution and as a No-changer he felt it impossible to suggest amendments. He only wished the Government's answer would not be satisfactory. (Laughter.)

KEEP DESHBANDHU'S FLAG FLYING.

Mr. Sen Gupta congratulated Mr. Jayakar for the splendid presentation of his case, because he had omitted the word "Responsive Co-operation" and yet all his speech came to it.

Mr. Jayakar explained that he left the issue to be judged on merit and not to be prejudiced by the use of a certain expression.

Continuing, Mr. Sen Gupta said Deshbandhu C. R. Das had left the message of obstruction and they must keep his flag flying. Moreover, could Bengal think of ministerial offices when her sons were kept in jail for over a year untried? Whenever people suggested to Deshbandhu Das acceptance office he spurned at the idea of getting small benefits. No Governor would appoint them ministers if they told him they would go to obstruct from within. This was really the thin end of wedge in adopting Responsive Co-operation.

Dr. Moonje supporting Mr. Jayakar said no new argument had been advanced. All that Mr. Sen Gupta and others had stated was said two years ago in opposition to the Council entry. The speaker believed that in a place like the Central Provinces where they had a standing majority in the Council there was the best scope for Civil Disobedience by obstructing from within.

A BLASPHEMY.

Mr. Abhyankar said he was ashamed to find that in the C. P. Council there was a group among Swarajists with whom the Governor could deal separately and that one man was played against the other. As for Lokamanya Tilak, the speaker said, he would never have advised the acceptance of office under the present circumstances and it was a blasphemy to say that he would have done so. (A Sikh member asked whether Mr. Tambe had accepted office for "obstruction.") (Laughter.)

Dr. Moonje said he had himself condemned the action of Mr. Tambe.

Pundit Motilal replying to the debate said the whole criterion was whether the Congress was or was not to make clear today that for all time to come they must not accept office so long as the present constitution remained and so long as the response was not made by Government which might at least partially satisfy them by making a beginning. In the U. P. two Ministers who in the first Council did their work honestly and conscientiously, had confessed before the Muddiman Committee that the Ministers could do nothing under the present circumstances nor could a Minister prevent a single penny of taxation if Government chose to impose it. Deshbandhu C. R. Das had in one of his speeches characterised as a ridiculous lie the statement that he was for accepting office.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The House then divided and Mr. Jayakar's amendment was rejected by 21 against 135 and Pundit Motilal's main resolution was carried subject to minor alterations in the draft which Pundiji and Lala Lajpat Rai would carry out in consultation. The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

The Western disturbance has passed away without giving any rain. There have been a few light falls of rain in Madras Deccan and south-east Madras.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

CHARACTERISTIC UTERANCE.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The "Leader" says: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's address is a characteristic utterance. It is a fine piece of literary effort. Poetic fervour is sustained throughout. Her address from a literary point of view, is an excellent one, but as a political utterance we regard it is of very little value.—A. P.

CONGRESS DAY CELEBRATION.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party last evening to celebrate the Congress Day. Speeches were delivered exhorting the people to strengthen the hands of the Congress to vote at the coming elections on the issue of Swarajya and to wear khaddar. Portions of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's presidential address were also read. Among those who took part in the meeting were Messrs. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., and S. Satyamurthi, M.L.C. and the Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rau.—A. P.

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COMMUNISM DEFINED

CONFERENCE AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 25.

The Conference of the Communists commenced its first sitting this evening in a special tent next to the Congress pandal. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Azad Sobhani, Arjunlal Sethi, Satyavhakta, Begum Mohani and Muzaffer Ahmed who was one of the accused in the Bolshevik conspiracy case, but released a few days ago.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani in welcoming those present explained that their aim was to establish Swaraj or complete independence by all fair means and after establishing Swaraj to see it takes the form of a Soviet republic.

Mr. Singaravelu of Madras then delivered his presidential address. He said Communism meant universal co-operation and Indian Communism was not Bolshevism. Their first ideal was to end the domination of capital and their immediate aim was Swaraj for the masses.—A. P.

Mr. M. Singaravelu, in his Presidential address, over the Conference of Communists from several parts of India, said that Indian Communism was not Bolshevism. Their first aim was to end the domination of capital and immediate aim was to win Swaraj for the Indian masses by the organisation of labour and peasants.

Maulana Hazrat Mohani who welcome those present explained they wanted complete Independence by all fair means, and desired Swaraj to take the form of a Soviet republic.—A P.

COMMUNISM DEFINED.

M. H. MOHANI'S ADDRESS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 26.

The conference was not attended by any prominent Congress Khilafat leaders. Most of those present were young persons. Maulana Hasrat Mohani in course of his address said "The movement of Communism is the movement of peasants and workers. The people of India generally agree with the principles and aims and objects of this movement, but owing to certain misunderstandings some weak and nervous people fear the very name of Communism although these misunderstandings have been deliberately set on foot by capitalists and others who were opposed to it. Some, for instance, consider that Communism necessarily stands for bloodshed and terrorism. The only basis for this wrong notion is that we sanction non-violence only as an expedient and necessary and do not, like Mahatma Gandhi, accept it as a fixed principle for all time. Again some people wrongly allege that Communism and "thine is mine" are one and the same. The fact is we have divided property into two classes viz., personal, for example, watch, umbrella utensils, beds, clothings, house etc. and private like land, factories etc. The Communist principle applies only to private property and not to personal one.

COMMUNISTS' PRINCIPLES.

In our principles there is no place for capitalism or private property. In popular language it may be expressed in this way that just like air and water land also is the gift of God, over which no one can claim proprietory rights; man can only use it for his benefit, and to ward off confusion and to maintain their freedom and comfort men of every locality may manage their affairs on democratic principles. This alone is the Soviet Government. Our aims and objects and the detailed programme of our party which resembles the Soviet constitution will be discussed by them and passed by this Conference. Our aims and objects are as follows:

(1) To establish Swaraj or complete Independence by all fair means.

(2) After the establishment of Swaraj to see that it takes the form of Soviet Republic on which all principles of Communism will come into force.

(3) Before the establishment of Swaraj to work for the freedom and prosperity of peasants and workers by all possible means.

And (4) in this respect to co-operate with every political party of India so far as they help the promotion of the above mentioned objects.

(5) To arrange for the propagation of principles of Communism and create popular opinion in their favour, so that they may be acted upon the moment Swaraj is established.

Our organisation, continued Mr. Mohani, is purely Indian. It is necessary to mention here that at least for the present the work of our party will be restricted to India alone. Our relation with similar parties of other countries will be only that of sympathy and mental affinity to all these in general and to the 3rd International in particular. We are only fellow travellers in our paths and not their subordinates. Neither we give them any practical help nor do they extend any financial aid to us.

COMMUNISM AND RELIGION

Some incriminate Communism as necessarily an anti-religious movement. The fact, however, is that in matters of religion we allow the largest possible latitude and toleration. Whosoever accepts our principles will be accepted in our party, whether he is Mohammadan, Hindu, Christian, Buddhist or with or without any religion. In other words we recognise the existence of all religions and consider even no religion also as a religion Some of our Muslim leaders baselessly present Communism as against Islam. The fact is, however, quite different. The opposition of Islam to Capitalism, for instance, is stronger than even Communistic conception of it and the obligation of *zakat* is imposed mainly for the consideration that so long as there is one single hugry creature left the capitalists have no right to indulge in business. In the Al Qoran the emphasis laid on the *zakat* is next only to prayers and the first Khalif had ordered *jehad* against those who refused to pay *zakat*. The reason of prohibiting usury is that it is improper to profit by capital alone without labour. Besides, the only reason of prohibition of interest can be that the usurer profits by his capital alone without doing any actual labour and this is against the principles of Islam just as it is against Communism. —A. P.

MOSUL DECISION CONDEMNED

NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 26.

The Khilafat Conference re-assembled today, Maulana Abdul Kalam presiding. The first resolution adopted after several speakers had spoken was regarding Iraq and Mosul. It was moved by Maulana Abdur Rahman and was seconded by Maulana Shaukat Ali. It reiterated the opinion of the Conference that from the religious point of view they could never accept foreign interference in the affair of Jazirat-ul-Arab that Iraq was part of the Jazirat-ul-Arab and that the present administration of Iraq was really British. The Conference further held that the decision of the League on Mosul was not acceptable inasmuch as it was against the understanding given by Lord Curzon on the occasion of the signing of the Lausanne Treaty, that no decision regarding Mosul be taken in defiance of the wishes of the Turks. The Conference declared that if the Turks were consequently forced to a war they would be justified in so doing, and that the Khilafat Conference would consider at its duty to help the Turks. Further that Indians should learn from the bitter experience of the last war and should not repeat the same mistake. If, therefore, a war arose on the issue of Mosul, the Conference would try to see that Indians did not render any help in men or money to the British Government. The next resolution condemned the brutal bombardment of Damascus by the French, expressed wholehearted sympathy with the people of Syria in their struggle for freedom. This was moved by Maulana Suleman Sahib Nadvi, and supported by Mohamed Ali.

The third resolution declared that Ukba and Muan were essentially a part of the Hedjaz, and protested against any attempt by Britain to separate these from the Hedjaz, the last resolution passed, to-day, urged the Conference workers to join the All-India Spinners' Association in greater number, so that they may not lag behind other communities in this respect.—A. P.

SYMPATHY WITH S. A. INDIANS.

The Khilafat Conference re-assembled last night as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was indisposed Maulana Mahomed Ali took the chair. The first resolution moved was regarding the Riffs whose valiant stand against two mighty European Powers was referred to and whose love of Islam and patriotism were applauded.

The other resolutions passed were:—

"This All India Khilafat Conference resolves that enlistment of volunteers in every district and province should be taken in hand with a view to execute with vigour the constructive programme of the Khilafat organisation."

"This Conference expresses its profound sympathy with its South African Indian brethren in their struggle for protection of their national and civic rights and assures them that every Indian fervently desires success to their cause and would do every thing possible for them in their present condition of helpless slavery."

"This Conference invites the attention all Khilafat workers to the critical and serious situation that has arisen and calls upon to strengthen the Khilafat organisations in various districts and provinces within the next three months of the coming year if they do not want to kill the progressive spirit of national consciousness."

"This Conference declares that Akha and Maan are integral parts of the Hejaz and considers the attempts of Great Britain to amalgamate it with Trans-Jordania is a direct interference in the affairs of Hedjaz."—A. P. Special Service.

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONFERECE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Sir Moropant Joshi, President-elect of the National Liberal Conference arrived here to-day. There also arrived Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, and a few others The Liveral Party leaders at an informal conference this afternoon discussed the draft resolutions to be put before the Subjects Committee of the Conference on Monday.—(A. P.)

OIL COMPANIES' AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

New York.—The Standard Oil Company of California and the Pacific Oil Company have amalgamated subject to the stockholders confirming the arrangement. The assets total 450 million dollars.—Reuter

THE ANAEMIA OF THE FAR EAST.

How Pallid Faces and Bloodless Lips, With That Tiredness and Weakness which Accompany Them Can Be Quickly Remedied.

After the long trying days of the hot season many people find themselves left thin and wan, devoid of appetite, conscious of a general enfeeblement of body and of spirit which cannot be shaken off by any force of will. Especially is this condition common among women and girls in their 'teens,' who by reason of their sex are especially prone to develop anaemia, and when climatic conditions are unfavourable quickly suffer through irregularities of health.

It is a wise precaution now practiced by numbers of intelligent men and women to take a short course of tonic treatment immediately the hot season is over, for in this way the system is built-up and placed in a condition to resist colds, rheumatism, malaria, enfeeblement of digestion, and those other maladies which follow on thinning and impoverishment of the blood. For many years past throughout the Far East and in other parts of the world Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been pre-eminently popular as the blood and nerve tonic to use for this purpose. Not only do these Pills rapidly purify and enrich the blood, but they actually make new, red, health-giving blood, thus providing food for the nerves and renewed vitality for the whole system. Here is what Commander-Doctor Andrea Amici, the distinguished physician of Saint-Siege, has recently stated about them:—

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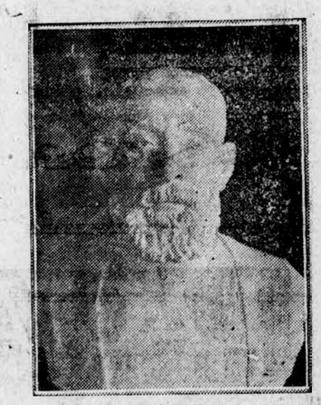

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

Madras.—While in mid-sea "en route" to Rangoon the Jalarashmi which left Madras harbour on Tuesday night caught fire in the second hold which contained about a thousand tons of coal. The master of the vessel thought it prudent to call at Madras to discharge the coal, and the vessel arrived here on Friday night.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Sind).—In connection with the Scouts' Headquarters at Hyderabad for which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay during his recent tour in Sindh promised to consider sympathetically their application for Government land, Mr. Ghanshamdas Gopaldas, pleader of Hyderabad has promised a donation of Rs. 20,000 for the headquarters buildings to be named after Sir Leslie Wilson.—(A. P.)

The 27th session of All-India Bhumihar Brahmin Sabha was held on the 24th and 25th instant at Khalilabad, District Basti, Raja Chandashwar Prasad Narayan Singh, proprietor of Maksoodpur Raj Gaya presided. Resolutions advocating the spread of Sanskrit education, social reform, Panchayat organization and condemning Tilak dowry and early marriage customs, also extravagance and litigation were passed. The special feature of this year's sathi was the President's offer of an estate yielding a gross income of Rs. 60,000 per annum for the good of the community.

Calcutta.—In the fourth round of the Amateur Golf Championship of India on Saturday, E. L. Watts beat Sir Frank Newnes by 2 up and 1 to play; J. R. T. Hay beat J. A. Inglis at the 19th hole; H. Graham Smith beat D. Walker by 2 and 1 and G. D Forrester beat B. E. G. Eddis by 5 and 3.—A. P.

The inaugural meeting of the All-India anti-National League will be held at Aligarh on 29th instant in the Jahe Murrakkab ("Amalgamated folly") camp. Deputy Nisar Husain is the Secretary of the League.

Yeotmal.—The past students of the Fergusson College at Yeotmal assembled on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. D. M. Damle, pleader, and unanimously adopted a resolution characterising the attitude of the principal in dealing with the college students in connection with the anniversary function as "tactless" and recommending an immediate change in the personnel of the managing body in order to maintain the prestige and popularity of the Deccan Education Society.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE PRESIDENT REMOVED.

RANGOON, Dec. 26.

In May and June 1925 representations were made to the Government of Burma (Ministry of Local Government) by the inhabitants of Insein to the effect that the administration of Insein Municipal Committee and of its president Mr. P. D. Patel, Barrister, was oppressive and unsympathetic and Mr. G. C. Tew, I.C.S., was directed to hold an enquiry into these allegations. The Government of Burma has now issued a resolution in the Burma Gazette to the effect that in the opinion of the Government of Burma (Ministry of Local Government) the continuance in office of Mr. P.D. Patel is dangerous to public peace and order. Mr. Patel is therefore removed from Insein Municipal Committee. The Government of Burma is further of opinion that the members of the Insein Municipal Committee have been markedly apathetic in the discharge of their functions and hopes that they will in future display a keener sense of public duty. Mr. P. D. Patel has been president ever since the committee became non-official in 1918.—A.P.

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MUSLIM RAJPUT CONFERENCE.

ALIGARH, Dec. 26.

Presiding at the Muslim Rajput Conference on Friday Lt. Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan dwelt upon some important problem on which depend the moral and materia progress of the Muslim Rajput community His first point was to emphasise the importance of imparting religious instruction an general education by means of village schools and giving all possible encouragement to poor students in the shape of scholarship and stipends. He thought that the need was greater than ever for proper organisation for the defence of politics and religious right of the community. He advised members of the community to enter Counci and district boards in order to defend thei rights and come face to face with the needs and requirements of the community He was in favour of adopting a constructive programme for the political advancement of the country, which object could only be realised if Hindus and Mussalman showed a spirit of tolerance towards each other.

Calcutta.—His Excellency the Viceroy attended the divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Saturday.

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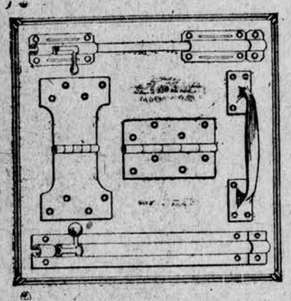

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